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## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Nestorians.

LETTER FROM MR. PERKINS, APRIL 15, 1847.

The New Testament in Modern Syriac.

SEVERAL communications have been lately received from this mission, which show that the anticipations excited by its history during the last few months are not to be disappointed. The fruits of the revival of 1846 are seen, not only in the Christian walk of a large number of hopeful converts, but in the general progress of the work which our brethren are endeavoring to carry forward. The gospel is published in districts which formerly were seldom, if ever, reached by the living preacher. And even where it has been made known with some degree of regularity and frequency, for several years, it is now heard, in some instances at least, with a seriousness and apparent interest which were once sought for in vain. And it is certainly not the least gratifying fact, that a few of the natives seem to be actuated by a strong desire to carry the tidings of redemption, even to remote and almost inaccessible regions. May the God of missions accompany and bless them in all their labors!

The April number of the Herald contained a letter from Mr. Perkins, announcing that the last sheets of the New Testament in modern Syriac, were passing through the press. In the present communication he describes the feelings with which it has been received by the Nestorian people.

The New Testament which, as you are aware, we are now giving to the Nestorians entire, for the first time, in their spoken language, meets with great favor. It is several months since we finished printing it, but only a small part of the edition is yet bound. It is very eagerly sought and highly prized by all the readers. The beautiful type in which it is printed, and the large size to which the two languages in parallel columns swell the volume, render it a very attractive book to the eye; but its appearance is not its principal charm. The Nestorians as a people cherish a strong reverence for the Bible, and the pious among them have a very ardent love for it.

To each of the Nestorian Bishops, and each of the brothers of the Patriarch, our mission have presented a copy of this New Testament, as a token of our friendly regard, and as an exponent of the character and object of our labors. Those copies were received with lively satisfaction. We have also appropriated a copy to a church in each of the villages, (at least in those where churches exist,) to be kept and used in that church. These copies are labelled as follows: "This New Testament is presented by the American missionaries as a true index of their labors among the Nestorians, and a testimony of their faith and their doctrines, to the church of hope that it will be daily used for the instruction and admonition of the people,

and that both readers and hearers may be led by its sacred contents to true repentance and a living faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

Our object in placing these copies permanently in the churches, is to have them always ready for the use of members of our mission and our native helpers, when we go to preach in those churches, and to promote the reading and expounding of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, in connection with the stated religious worship of the Nestorians. The copies thus appropriated are very thankfully received by the people, as the most precious boon that could be deposited in their sanctuaries.

The rule which the mission have adopted in distributing the New Testament among the people generally, is to sell it to those who are able to pay for it, and to give it to readers who are too poor to purchase it.

To each of the members of our two seminaries we have promised a copy, on their committing to memory the Scripture references of our biblical catechism which was prepared some time ago by Doct. Wright. This catechism consists of questions and answers, the answers being given wholly in Scripture lan-To commit to memory this book, which contains about twelve hundred verses of Scripture, selected as proof texts from the whole Bible, and in answer to questions on a great variety of subjects, might seem a formidable task to some; but the pupils in both seminaries are now engaged in it, in connection with their other studies, with great eagerness and zest. Some of the oldest girls and several of the boys accomplished the task in about three weeks; and many others are advancing very successfully in the undertaking. The cheerfulness and interest with which they make this effort, is a gratifying token of their strong desire to possess the New Testament; the exercise itself is a good discipline for their minds; and their success is a pleasing index of their capacity to learn. Their minds are also, as the highest consideration in the matter, thus stored with an excellent compendium of religious truth. And many of them are much gratified to be thus furnished with Scripture armor for their own spiritual warfare, as well as with ready materials for teaching their people the way of salvation, and answering the many inquiries on religious subjects

which our pupils now every where meet with from all classes.

## Hymn Book-The Revival.

In this connection Mr. Perkins mentions another of the publications issued by the press at Oroomiah, which seems to be exerting a very happy influence upon the Nestorian community.

We have recently printed a new edition of our small hymn book, increasing the number of hymns to about sixty. Next to the Holy Scriptures, this little book is a favorite with the pious, among the Nestorians. Our pupils and others readily learn to sing our tunes; and, in some instances, they sing these hymns in the native tunes and chants of their church service. Wesley's funeral hymn for instance, commencing,

How blest is our brother, bereft Of all that could burden his mind, &c.

they propose to connect with their service in a native chant, at the interment of any who may have given such evidence of plety as to warrant its use at their funerals.

Mr. Perkins concludes his letter with some interesting statements, bearing upon the general progress which the truth is making among the Nestoriaus.

The lights of true piety kindled at various points on the plain of Oroomiah, and in the neighboring mountain districts, are brightening and extending. And we have more and more evidence of the pungency, power and extent of the glorious revival of the last year. Indeed in its great and blessed effects, this revival has never yet ceased, but has been, and still is, constantly advancing. frequently hear of new cases of religious interest; and where the good work has taken the strongest hold, the mass seem to be pervaded by its influence. At Geog Tapa, for instance, the period at the close of the long Nestorian fast, (Easter Sunday and the following days,) which is usually spent in feasting and wild festivity, was this season devoted to hearing the gospel. The large church was crowded from day to day, and several times in a day, with attentive and solemn listeners to the plain and pungent proclamation of the gospel by pious native ecclesiastics. And the communion season there during that period, is said to have surpassed any that had previously occurred, in solemnity and inter-

Some of our native evangelists are itinerating in remote districts of this province, and with encouraging success. I hope you may, at a future time, have some detailed account, at least of John's interesting excursions.

It is impossible to communicate to you and the churches a full impression of the cheering incidents and aspects around us, which betoken the advance-ment of Christ's kingdom among this people. The Lord is clearly doing his own work here, and we marvel that he condescends thus graciously to smile upon instrumentalities so weak and un-We trust, however, that the churches do understand the state of our field sufficiently to have their prayers enlisted in its behalf. Indeed, we have evidence of this in the cheering progress of our work; and, as we have often done, we would only remind them of (what they doubtless to some good extent understand) the very intimate connection that exists, in the divine economy, between their prayers and the bestow-ment of the divine blessing on their missions.

#### LETTER FROM DOCT. WRIGHT, APRIL 30, 1847.

#### Visit to Shebani-Hakkie.

THE object of Doct. Wright, in the present letter, is to give some account of an excursion which he recently made to the districts of Tergawer and Baradost. This whole region, it will be remembered, is in the mountains; and till lately it had the benefit of but very little labor from the missionaries or their assistants. The revival of 1846 has been the means of introducing, to some extent, the good seed of the Word; and the fruit which has already appeared, is of the most hopeful character.

Doct. Wright was accompanied by priest Dunka. Leaving Oroomiah late on Friday afternoon, they reached Shebani, the nearest village in Tergawer, just before night-fall.

Our welcome by the Nestorians was most cordial. We had scarcely dismounted when most of the men of the place had assembled around us, and all insisted upon kissing my hand, as they are accustomed to kiss the hands of their own ecclesiastics. We were made the were expected to preach; which we, of guests of the deacon of the village. A course, were most happy to do. And such simple repast was soon set before us, of was the eagerness with which the gosvillagers came in. A New Testament on the words of our Lord, "Except ye

was brought forward by the deacon and laid on a stool before us. The women and children of the house left their work and gathered around, and we expounded a portion of Scripture to eager listeners. Afterwards conversation was continued on a variety of religious topics. A few persons present appeared to be earnest inquirers after the truth.

We repaired to the meeana in the stable to spend the night. Early the next morning the villagers assembled again, and quite crowded the place where we were. A variety of motives drew them together. Some were anxious to hear the word of God; others wanted medicine; and others were led in by curiosity. After attending to the requests of those who needed medical After attending to the reassistance, Priest Dunka remarked, "Now is a good time to preach." The Testament was brought, and the whole company, knowing what this indicated, uncovered their heads, and put themselves in a position to listen to the word. A portion of Scripture was read and expounded, followed by prayer.

There is a school in the village, consisting of nine pupils; but the teacher, though amiable and well disposed, has but little knowledge and but little aptness for his office. As Doct. Wright and his companions left the place, the people gathered around them and thanked them for the visit, and especially for the Word of life which they had heard. Arriving at Bâlulan, Doct. Wright's services were immediately put in requisition by the chief man of the village, whose son was very sick. The school had only six scholars, but they had been well taught; all of them read the New Testament in the spoken language, correctly and easily, while some were able to translate the ancient Syriac. At Hakkie, the next village, a school having ten pupils was found; all being able to read the modern Syriac with ease.

In this village we spent the night, and were entertained by the priest in the. church, as his house was only large enough to accommodate his own family. It being Saturday evening, when the Nestorians usually leave off their work earlier than on other days, (as they regard the Sabbath as commencing then,) all the people assembled in the church for prayers an hour before sunset. After the conclusion of the native service, we which we partook; and then most of the pel was listened to, while we discoursed

we continued speaking until the shades of evening gathered around us, and we were admonished by the darkness that the congregation should be dismissed.

After supper many of the villagers came in, and remained with us till bedtime, listening to the reading of the Scriptures and religious conversation. At daybreak the next morning we were aroused by persons coming in to attend prayers. The whole village assembled, and the daily prayers being finished before sunrise, we had another opportunity to speak the words of life to this poor people.

"The mountain deacon," as he has been called, lives in this village. He was absent from home on an excursion in some of the neighboring districts, when we were there, seeking the lost. We saw evidence that he was not idle among his neighbors. Several persons in the village appear to be consistent Christians, living with their lamps trim-med and burning, and their light shining.

#### Umbie-Bâlulan-The mountain Deacon.

From Hakkie Doct. Wright and Priest Dunka rode to Umbie, four or five miles distant.

A congregation assembled in a few minutes after our arrival, filling a room in the house of the malik of Tergawer, who resides here. We discoursed on a portion of the first chapter of John, espescially on the twelfth and thirteenth verses; and the attention to the Word was cheering to our hearts, the more so, as the chief men of this village have manifested more opposition to the truth than has been shown in any other place in the district. In some cases our native assistants have not been allowed to preach; and in others they have met only with caviling.

In the afternoon of the same day Doct. Wright and Priest Dunka rode to Bâlulan, the village which was mentioned above.

The son of the chief man of the place had been benefitted by my prescriptions of the previous day; and now, as we entered the village, his venerable father, bent with age, met us, and, throwing his arms around my neck, kissed me, and invoked upon me the "blessing of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." The people assembled readily, and it was pleasant to stand up in the ancient unsearchable riches of Christ to so at- was proposed to send to the surrounding

repent, ye shall all likewise perish," that | tentive a congregation. We spent the evening with several priests, deacons and others who had assembled there, and sat up till a late hour, engaged in conversation on such subjects as were adapted to the spiritual state of the company.

> On the morning of the following day, Doct-Wright and his companion were joined by "the mountain deacon."

> In his wanderings he heard of our being in Tergawer, and hastened home to meet us. Though he had been absent a week or more and was tired, he proposed at once to accompany us and act as our guide to Baradost, a district ad-joining Tergawer on the north-west, and like the latter lying along the foot of the Koordish mountains. After an early breakfast we set out.

> The deacon interested us as we rode along by giving us an account of his recent tour, and relating how the Lord had opened the hearts of the people whom he had visited to receive the Word. He is a poor man, and travels on foot, taking nothing with him "save a staff," and a New Testament, nicely put up in a leather bag, and slung over his back.

> On our way we reached a rough, wild region, far from any settlement, when he remarked, "This place I remember. I was going last winter to Baradost, when the snow was very deep, and the weather very cold. In this wild spot I was overtaken by a snow storm; and, being alone I was fearful of an attack from wolves; for I knew that they were numerous in these parts. For a few minutes I was in great agitation; but thinking that it might be a device of Satan to turn me back from my errand to Baradost to preach the gospel, I kneeled down in the snow and prayed; and then, thanks be to God for his goodness to me, a poor sinner! I went on with a cheerful, happy heart, having no fear of wolves or of any thing else."

The village of Gangarchin, in Baradost, was reached about two o'clock in the afternoon. The only school in the district is at this place; and this has been open only four months. The pupils, however, appeared to be making rapid progress.

We remained in Gangarchin until the next morning, preaching thrice in the mean time. We received a most cordial welcome, and were surrounded by most of the people of the village during nearly all the time of our stay in it. church of the village, and declare the were urged to remain another day, and it villages in which Nestorians are scattered, that they might assemble in one place to hear the word of God. But duty called us away; and so, bidding adieu to the kind, simple-hearted people, we reached home after a ride of eight hours, having preached nine times during our excursion. We were deeply impressed with the truth, however, that Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase!

#### LETTER FROM MR. STODDARD, MAY 14, 1847.

## The Seminary-Diligence of the Pupils.

This letter of Mr. Stoddard is mainly devoted to two topics. The condition of the seminary under his care is first reported; after which he proceeds to state some very encouraging facts, showing what efforts are in progress to introduce the gospel among the mountains lying west of Oroomiah.

The friends of missions will be glad to learn that the revival which was enjoyed by the seminary last year, has already yielded so much fruit. Seldom, it is believed, has the power of God been more signally displayed in institutions of learning in our own country. And the importance and value of such a work of grace, in the prospective operations of the mission, can hardly be overrated.

That part of the present letter, however, which describes the labors of some of the native assistants in the mountain districts, will be read with the liveliest emotions. One of the most difficult questions which the mission have had before them, has been, " How shall a spiritual Christianity be introduced among the poor Nestorian mountaineers?" Much labor has been expended, and several lives have been lost, in attempting to work out this problem, and all to very little purpose; and now God, in his own mysterious and perfect way, appears to be furnishing the solu-

The general character of the seminary has been quite satisfactory. With the exception of a few, who are not hopefully pious, our pupils have to some extent endeavored, according to the direction of the Apostle, to be "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." In respect to those few, though they still remain away from the Lord Jesus Christ, the revival a year ago had a great effect in removing their prejudices against true religion, in im-

seen, and I could hardly desire to see. more diligence than is manifested by the whole school in the acquisition of knowledge. As they have gathered around me from day to day, with beaming eyes, eager to catch every word of instruction, I have felt that I had a rich reward for all my efforts in their behalf. cially is this true of our biblical exercises, which form so important and interesting a branch of instruction in the school. Much time has been spent, during the past winter, in the careful study of Paul's epistles; and it has been delightful to see what zeal our pupils have manifested. It is uncommon to find any one, even the youngest of them, weary of the employment. On the contrary, they are often desirous of proceeding, when fatigue or some other cause has induced me to desist.

The information conveyed in the following extract, has been in part anticipated by the letter of Mr. Perkins. Still, as some additional facts are stated by Mr. Stoddard, the reader will doubtless be glad to read the account which he gives of a very hopeful and instructive incident.

A considerable portion of the leisure time of the pupils has been spent, for a month or two past, in committing to memory a small but very excellent system of biblical theology, prepared for the use of the natives by Doct. Wright. As the New Testament, recently published, is sold for about a dollar a copy, and our pupils have no ready means of procuring such a sum, we proposed to them that they should commit the Scripture proofs contained in this manual, amounting to about twelve hundred, and receive, each at the completion of his work, a New Testament as an assurance of our regard. The proposal was readily acceded to, and the labor at once commenced. And so zealous were they in their efforts that from morning to night, when the school was not in session, little was heard around us but the hum of their voices, as they bent over their books. Many of them rose before daylight, and were with difficulty prevailed on to retire to sleep at their customary hour, from a desire to secure the utmost possible time for study. The more intelligent advanced at the rate of four hundred verses of Scripture a week; and in about three weeks we were enabled to present each of them with a copy of the New Testament, which they proving their habits, and in raising their received almost with tears of joy. It is tone of moral feeling. I have rarely now less than two months since this

proposition was made to the school, and their respective villages. only a few remain who have not completed their work.

The members of the female seminary have been equally zealous to commit to memory this manual of biblical theology; and about twenty had secured the promised reward at the date of the present letter. Mr. Stoddard also says, "It is pleasant to see the interest with which the friends of these pupils look upon their success. Parents will come to the schools, and, finding that their sons and daughters have obtained a Testament, will clasp them with tearful eyes and affectionate pride to their bosoms. And on the dispersion of the girls for a short vacation, a few days since, some of their parents were unwilling to welcome or receive them to their homes, because they were not yet entitled to bring the New Testament with them."

## Prospective Influence of the Seminary.

The benefit to be derived from such sacred studies and acquisitions does not terminate with those who are engaged in them. It should be remembered that our seminaries are constantly thronged with visitors, who probably, in most cases, carry away some new views of religious truth. And whenever the pupils are permitted to go abroad, (as they do occasionally during their vacations,) and to hold meetings in the villages on the Sabbath, they are glad of the opportunity thus afforded of instructing those who are in darkness. In this way the seminaries are each a centre, from which goes forth a strong religious influence in numerous and ever widening circles.

But this is not all. We look confidently to the time as near, when these young persons will occupy stations of importance, as the religious guides of the people. One of our pupils left us during the past week to teach a village school. And as he came to bid me farewell, and thank me for my instructions, and ask me to unite with him in prayer that God would bless him in his new sphere of labor, I was affected by conflicting emotions. Unwilling as I was, on some accounts, to part with him, I could not do otherwise than bid him "God speed," and rejoice that he had a heart to go out and labor for the salvation of this people.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that those teachers of village of the seminary last summer, were supposed to have been born again, are try-

Several of them, in particular, are adorning the doctrine of God their Savior; and they are able to reach by their influence places which we seldom visit ourselves. Thus in various ways, by means of the pious members of our seminaries, and the pious teachers in our village schools, as well as our native preachers, a very great change is taking place in the mass of the people. If we look back only one or two years, we are startled ourselves by the rapid progress of light and truth; and we are encouraged to make renewed effort for the conversion to God of this entire Nestorian Church.

Mr. Stoddard regrets to be obliged to report, that there has been no revival in the institution under his care during the last few months. At one time, however, unusual seriousness pervaded the school; and "most of the pupils," Mr. Stoddard says, "have been constant in secret prayer. Only two or three of the thirty, for whom we entertained a hope one year ago, have gone back to the world; and the others, we believe, are the children of God, loving his Word, and in general walking in his commandments."

Before passing from that portion of this letter which relates to the seminary, it may be well to state that it has been deemed advisable to change its location from the city of Oroomiah to Seir. Preparations were in progress, at the date of this communication, for effecting the transfer as soon as practicable.

#### John's Visit to Jelu.

The remainder of the letter is devoted to the itinerating labors of John and others in the mountain districts.

During the past year John, our much esteemed evangelist, has been very active in making tours into distant and almost unexplored portions of our field. He has thus successively visited (in most cases travelling on foot) the districts of Tergawer, Gawar, Jelu, Sooldoose, Ooshnoo, Mergawer, Baradost and Somai, and preached the gospel faithfully in them

Jelu is a populous mountain district, some five or six days' journey from Oroomiah, in the heart of Koordistan, which had not previously been visited by any of our native helpers, nor by any member of the mission. As John was aware that there was to be a "shahra," or schools who, while temporary members great religious festival, at a particular church in that district, when large numbers would assemble from the surrounding to do good, so far as we can learn, in | ing country, he requested permission to

foot, dressed in very humble mountain clothes, that he might attract but little attention from the Koords, and be less

exposed to robbery.

Having joined in Gawar a small com-pany of Nestorians who were also going to the festival at Jelu, and who were full of noisy mirth and profaneness, he set himself about doing them good. Fearing lest, if he began at once to preach the gospel, he should not get a hearing, he proceeded more cautiously. When they had stopped for the night, he sat down in a corner, and, taking out a handsomely bound English Testament, which he thought would attract their attention, he began silently to read in it. Several, from curiosity, soon gathered around him, and asked him what beautiful book he held in his hand. He told them, and offered to gratify their curiosity still farther by translating a few interesting passages. They readily assented, and thus afforded him an opportunity of preaching to them Christ and him crucified. And every successive evening, he held an interesting religious meeting with the company, and had the satisfaction of seeing some light break in upon their dark minds.

On reaching the church where the shâhra was to be held, he found a scene fitted deeply to sadden the heart of the Christian. About a thousand strangers had come from different quarters, many of them from a distance, and the church yard was filled with young men and women, dancing, singing, and beating their rude instruments of music. A shahra (that is, watching) is said in the early times to have been an occasion on which Christians assembled for watching and mutual prayer; and probably more nearly resembled a Methodist camp meeting, than any thing else in America. Now however, these seasons have degenerated into scenes of mere riot and dissipation, and perhaps serve as much as any one Nestorian custom to disgrace the religion of the cross among the Mohammedans. In Oroomiah, by the united influence of the mission, the patriarchal family, some of the Bishops and most enlightened priests, something has been done to stop these abuses and even to put an end entirely to such assemblies. But among the mountains of Jelu, all is still shrouded in midnight darkness; and on this occasion .riot and confusion seemed to reign.

go thither. He accordingly left us on | an opportunity to deliver his message. He was heard by the strange and rude assembly which he saw around him, with marked attention; and he was subsequently invited to remain among the people and become their spiritual guide. A young Bishop of Jelu, who has a large diocese and considerable influence in Koordistan, urged him to remain and teach some of his people how to read. The impression which this faithful laborer received during his visit, was, "that the door was wide open for the preaching of the gospel, and that the people would be disposed to listen with seriousness to the truth."

#### Gawar-The Smaller Jelu-Baradost-Somai.

Soon after returning from this long and arduous tour, John applied for permission to make another excursion into His heart seemed to be Koordistan. deeply moved at what he had seen of the ignorance and degredation of the people, and he could have no rest till he secured our approbation of his plan, and was

fairly on his way.

During this journey, he spent considerable time in visiting the different villages of Gawar, and met with much encouragement in his work. In the village of Deacon Tamu particularly, which has been alluded to in previous communications, he found a delightful state of feeling, and a number who appeared like truly converted persons. Proceeding from Gawar to the "smaller Jelu," where the pure gospel had never before been preached, so far as we know, he found many prepared to hear him with interest and wonder.

One man there, a worker in pipe clay, had already been in some measure awakened by visiting the village of Deacon Tamu in Gawar; and John thought, notwithstanding his ignorance on many important points, that he saw in him something of the image of Christ. Like the disciples whom Paul found, he hardly knew whether there was any Holy Ghost, and had never heard that it was wrong for him to sell his pipes on the Sabbath. Yet as soon as he became enlightened on any point, he manifested great tenderness of conscience, and a desire to do the will of God. And when John left, he could not but indulge the hope that this individual, in his humble dwelling in central Koordistan, away from light and privilege and the sound of the gospel, would be guided by the Spirit of God and grow in grace and ripen for glory. Such instances of soli-John, however, succeeded at length in obtaining | tary conversion, in distant places, and under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, have come to our knowledge, several times during the past year, and filled our hearts with joy.

John was met by a party of Koords, on his way to Oroomiah, who took from him some of his clothes and a few other articles of small value. "They used also such menacing language that he supposed they were almost minded to kill him." But the Lord delivered him out of their hands; and he was not in the least deterred from continuing his labors for the poor mountaineers.

In a more recent excursion to Baradost and Somai, two other mountain districts, from which John returned a short time ago, he had an opportunity of witnessing the effects produced there by the labors of Deacon Guergis of Tergawer. This indefatigable man has several times during the winter braved severe cold and driving snow-storms, while going from village to village in those wild regions, and proclaiming the gospel to persons who had never heard it in their spoken language. And his efforts have been blessed. Here and there an awakened convicted sinner, or a rejoicing convert, may be found. The ground has much of it been carefully ploughed and sown, and the few blades which are already shooting up, promise, with the blessing of God, a rich and joyful harvest.

#### Another Excursion to Koordistan.

. But God put it into the heart of this young evangelist to devise even more liberal things for his countrymen in the mountains.

John had hardly time to rest his weary limbs after this journey, before he was planning another and still longer one. The other day he came up to Seir, where I am now residing, to consult Mr. Perkins and myself on the subject. though he had encountered a severe shower on the way, which had given him a thorough drenching, his ardor did not seem at all cooled. He hastened to make his proposition, which was, that Deacon Tamu, our second teacher in the seminary be excused from his regular duties for a time, and permitted to ac-company himself and Deacon Guergis on an extended tour through the mountain districts. And fearing lest I, as superintendent of the seminary, should be unwilling to have Tamu even temporarily leave his post, he had fully prepared his argument, and he began to present it with the greatest earnestness.

I wish I were a painter, that I might portray to the life this interesting native helper, as he sat down by me on that occasion, and begged me, for the sake of his poor countrymen who were perishing, to allow Tamu to go to the mountains. He urged that his place might be supplied here, while no one could find so ready an access to the people of Koordistan, adapt himself so well to their prejudices, or speak so fluently their dialect as Deacon Tamu, he having spent most of his life among them. These reasons appeared quite convincing to his own mind, and he was delighted when he found that he had carried his point with Mr. Perkins and myself. He had previously consulted the brethren at the city.

Mr. Stoddard thinks, and justly, that it ought to be considered as no common evidence of the piety of these three young men, (Tamu, Guergis, and John,) that they are not only willing to engage in such an enterprise, but that they are themselves found originating the plan and begging permission to carry it into execution; "and this too, when one of their number has been already robbed by the Koords, and there is some danger of their all meeting with similar misfortunes, if not greater."

After considering the subject in different lights, we had not the heart to detain these young laborers in the gospel, and so gave our consent to the journey. In their course and the length of time they will be absent, they will endeavor to be guided by Providence; but they may perhaps make a tour of several months. It seems to be now pretty certain that the dominions of Bader Khan Bey will be invaded this season by a strong army of Turks; but such a war will not probably at first affect, if at all, the districts in this part of Koordistan; unless, indeed, it produce somewhat more lawlessness and confusion. And though there is always some risk to us and our native helpers in traversing these wild mountain regions, yet in the present case the good which we hope for, outweighs the evil that may result.

Messrs. Stocking and Wright had an interview with these three native brethren previous to their departure, at which they gave them suitable advice in reference to their plans, and commended them to God. They have now left us on their mission of love, to bear life and light, as we trust, to many of their countrymen, who, but for such labors, would never know the true way of salvation by Christ Jesus. May the great Shepherd of the

sheep watch over them, protecting them grounded in the faith. If our hearts are from all evil, making their way prosperous before them, and using them as the honored instruments of turning many to righteousness!

No one can witness the Christian enterprise and zeal of these young disciples, without indulging some bright anticipations for the future. The hope cherished at the first establishment of this mission, that it might ultimately become a centre of missionary operations to all the countries around, is not a visionary one. It is, indeed, already beginning to be realized. Not only are our native helpers penetrating distant and almost inaccessible districts; but in some instances they have preached the gospel with acceptableness to the savage Koords of the mountains. And were once the principles of religious liberty to be recognized in Persia, as it is possible they may be at no distant day, I have no doubt that the gospel would soon be proclaimed in its purity and power to these millions of Mohammedans. In this point of view, we hail with joy any indications in these hopeful converts of a true missionary spirit. And we would earnestly implore the prayers of the churches, that the work so auspiciously commenced here may be carried on with increasing power, till these lands shall all be white to the harvest, and filled with joyful reapers.

## Trebizond.

LETTER FROM MR. BLISS, MAY 25, 1847.

#### State of the Church-Opposition.

THE subjoined extracts from the letter of Mr. Bliss will exhibit the condition of the missionary work at Trebizond. The opposition to evangelical sentiments, it will be noticed, still continues. It may be hoped, however, that its greatest severity has passed; and yet we have no reason to anticipate that our Armenian brethren will be entirely exempt from annoyance. Although the new Governor of Trebizond has hitherto manifested a desire to rule justly and impartially, there are many ways of persecuting the friends of the missionaries which do not come under the cognizance of tribunals of justice.

There has been no marked change in the state of things in Trebizond since I wrote to you in January. The members of our little church, we hope, are growing in grace, and becoming rooted and

sometimes pained at manifestations of a spirit which is but partially sanctified, this only makes more sweet and precious the joy we experience, in seeing them striving against, and, by the grace of God, overcoming their easily besetting sins.

Our congregation remains much the same as when I wrote you last, in respect to numbers and interest. Once in a while we see a new face; but it is seldom. Many, we know, would be glad to come, but are prevented by their fears. The tide of opposition to evangelical truth is still too full and strong for any one to attempt breasting it, unless he has made up his mind to hazard all for Christ. But the fierceness of this opposition is, we hope, somewhat abating. Our brethren are treated with more respect in the streets, and find themselves able to resume social intercourse with individuals and families who, a year ago, would have scorned, or at least feared, to speak to them. We hope that thus a way is preparing to extend the influence of the gospel in the community. For the past two years we have had but very little religious intercourse with any persons out of the families of the avowed friends of the truth. But while we take some encouragement from the signs of the times, we feel that our great need is an abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon ourselves and our native brethren, to make us more active and zealous in the service of our Master.

The last week has been one of great excitement in Trebizond, in consequence of a government requisition for ten young men, from the Christians living here, for the arsenal and navy yard at Constantinople. You may be aware that in this country none but Mohammedans are taken for actual military service in the army, but that, from time to time, the different Christian communities are called upon to furnish recruits for labor in the public works at Constantinople. service is very much dreaded by all classes, for reasons that will at once occur to you. In this case the Greeks were required to furnish six, the Armenians three, and the Catholics one. The Armenian rulers, having taken counsel over the matter, determined to send their proportion from the ranks of the Protestants, and thus deal a blow at heresy, at the same time that they complied with the demands of the government. "Let us destroy them in this way, if we cannot in any other."

Accordingly three of our young breth-

ren were arrested and thrown into prison, preparatory to being sent to Constantinople. One of the three was a servant of Mr. Powers, and on that ground his release was demanded by the English Consul. This functionary took occasion also to represent to the Pasha the injustice of sending the other two away from their families, of which they were the only support; and, moreover, he showed his Excellency that the Armenians, in the method they had adopted to procure their recruits, were rendering themselves liable to the charge of religious persecution. The Pasha expressed so much displeasure, when informed of what the Armenians were doing, that they found it expedient to relinquish their plan and set the prisoners free. An attempt is now making to raise money in the nation to hire three recruits; and to this fund our brethren are of course willing to contribute their share.

### Constantinople.

#### LETTERS FROM MR. DWIGHT.

## Additions to the Church-Persecution.

THE emotions of the reader as he peruses the following communication, (dated June 7,) will doubtless be of a varied character. He will rejoice that our brethren have so much evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit, as seen in the conversion of some who were but recently "dead in trespasses and in sins;" but he will mourn that the people of God are still subject to such grievous trials. But even this tale of suffering and wrong may lead us to that promise which says, " All things shall work together for good to them that love God, who are the called according to his purpose." We know assuredly who has permitted these young disciples to be cast into the furnace; and we know also that one in form "like the Son of God" will be with them. Let us remember the request of Mr. Dwight, and cherish a feeling of sympathy with these persecuted friends of our common Lord, praying always that they may persevere unto the end.

For some time past there has been no very striking incident to record respecting the work of God in this metropolis. I think we may say that there has been a constant progress of truth and righteousness; although it has been slow, and at times not immediately perceived. We have, however, two very clear and satisfactory proofs that God's Spirit is still working here upon the minds of men. One is that conversions are actu- trous confession of faith through fear,

ally taking place from time to time, and names are added to the church "of such (we trust) as shall be saved."

Yesterday was the regular season of communion, and seventeen new members were admitted, five of them being males, and twelve females. This is a larger number than were ever before admitted at any one time, and we bless the Lord for it. Four of the females and three of the males are members of our seminaries, and fruits of the revival reported to you some months ago. The whole number of church members in this city is now about eighty, and there are others to be examined for admission at the next communion season.

The services yesterday were peculiarly solemn and affecting; and many of the church members were melted to tears at the sight of so many coming out from the world, and joining themselves to the people of God. May the Lord enable them all to hold on their way!

The second proof of progress to which I referred, is the constant activity of the Patriarch and his agents in opposing the reformation. In the nature of things such activity could not be thus perpetuated without some constantly working stimulus; and that stimulus is furnished by the conquest of the truth over new minds in the Patriarch's ranks.

I wrote you, a long time ago, about the imprisonment and trial of the owner of the Protestant house in Constantinople, where the Sunday morning preaching service is held. The same individual has been since repeatedly addressed by some of the rich bankers of the Patriarch's party, with the most liberal promises of pecuniary recompense, and the most earnest entreaties, to induce him to return to his Church. Finding all their efforts vain, they got up another lawsuit; more than three hundred men signing a paper charging this brother and eight others with kidnapping and retaining by force thirty of their children, and with being, in other respects, disturbers of the peace! These nine individuals have been twice tried on these charges before the great police court of this city, and nothing could be proved against them.

Besides this case, there are almost numberless others of petty persecution occurring continually. A man of evangelical sentiments who, at the first opening of the vials of the Patriarch's wrath in January, 1846, subscribed the idola-

light God had given him, comes out, and, fearless of all consequences, takes his stand with the people of God! He is a silk merchant by trade, and owns the shop in which he transacts his business and procures a livelihood for his family. But in consequence of his forsaking the ranks of the Patriarch, the latter finds means to close his shop and throw him into the greatest distress, and this under a show of legality, though in reality the whole proceeding is most iniquitous and cruel

Another man of precisely the same class, after openly avowing his determination to live and die in the evangelical faith, is taken before the Turkish courts by his Armenian neighbors, who fear to disobey the injunctions of their spiritual rulers; and the most vigorous effort is made to eject him from his own house into the street! Both of these men are sober, honest, industrious and quiet citizens; and they are called to suffer these abuses, merely because they choose "to follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth." Another is prosecuted on a false claim of debt, and by false witnesses is made to pay heavy damages. Another loses his customers because the shopkeepers around him are of the Patriarch's party; and they warn every man whom they see approaching that he is an accursed heretic, and, therefore, it is a sin to transact business with him. Another is stoned in the street, spit upon, and otherwise insulted. And still another's house is attacked by a mob, and the life and limbs of his wife and children are put in jeopardy. These are all real cases, and it is impossible for me to enumerate half of those of a similar kind which are continually occurring, throwing our brethren into the greatest distress.

Nor can I possibly put on paper the excellent spirit many of them manifest under these sore trials, encouraging our best hopes for them, that by the grace of God they will be enabled to endure even unto the end. It would be no matter of surprise, however, if some out of the whole number should prove to have no root in themselves, and should fall away and perish, under such a succession of tribulations and persecutions.

My particular object, in dwelling upon this subject, is to lead our more favored brethren and sisters at home to sympathize more deeply with those who are thus suffering for the cause of Christ. I

after spending months of mental agony in | could, if necessary, give a catalogue of consequence of thus sinning against the names of men and women who are at this moment in circumstances of real suffering from poverty, some of them on beds of sickness; and their distress is chiefly occasioned by what may be called petty persecutions, which, through the untiring perseverance of their enemies, become almost intolerable, and, especially, since the method of infliction, now generally adopted, is such as to render the case intangible by the civil authorities. The Lord, however, knows how to sustain his people under trial, and how, also, to bring the greatest good to his cause out of the most deep and wicked designs and doings of his enemies; of which we all have been many times eye-witnesses.

It is matter of devout thankfulness that hitherto no effort of the Patriarch has availed to close the place of worship opened in the city proper by our evangelical brethren. On every Sabbath the pure gospel is preached there by the pastor to from seventy to eighty hearers of both sexes, no one offering any molestation. We bless the Lord for this liberty; and we do fully believe that the everlasting truth of God, which has thus gained a foothold in this city of multiform errors, will never again be rooted out.

## An interesting Death.

The following letter is dated June 16. It mentions only a single incident; but that will excite emotions of thankfulness in the hearts of all who sincerely love that Savior in whom this young believer trusted. On account of her sickness, she was never able to make a public profession of her faith in the gospel of Christ; but the missionaries have no doubt that "she was a true member of the invisible church, and as such has been added to the general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven."

We have to record another death in the little Protestant community in this One of the lambs of the flock has been removed from the devouring wolves. She was called Mariam (Mary), and was a member of our female seminary. She was one of those who gave us reason to hope that she had been renewed by the Holy Spirit during the recent religious awakening in that institution.

She has long been in delicate health, and, for some time past, it has appeared very evident that her disease was the consumption. Possessing naturally a reserved disposition, she was not free to speak of her own religious experience while on her sick bed; and this led some had not that lively interest in the subject which a truly converted person speedy removal. This must have been always must possess, and, especially,

when near the end of life.

As the period of her departure, however, approached, she seemed to be endued with new grace from above; and, breaking over all the restraints of her natural disposition, she proclaimed aloud to all who approached her the delightful peace of mind she enjoyed in anticipation of so soon meeting her Savior in his kingdom. About a week before her departure, she sent for her pastor in the night, and made to him a most interesting disclosure of her feelings. She said that the Savior had graciously manifested himself to her; that she felt his presence in that room, and that she was sure she was soon to be with him in his king-

On the following day I called upon her, and rarely have I looked upon a more angelic countenance. I asked her if she was happy in her Savior. She replied, "Yes. To-day I am going to be with him in heaven." I asked her who gave her this assurance. She replied, "My Savior." I asked her if she expected to go to heaven on account of her own righteousness. She said, "No, but through the righteousness of Christ." I said to her, "You are still quite young, (she was not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age;) if it were given you to choose now, would you rather live or die?" She replied, "I wish to die, that I may go to be with Christ." She lived nearly a week after this, much of the time in great suffering, but uniformly exhibiting the same lovely spirit of assured faith in Christ. And thus she fell asleep in Jesus; and we cannot doubt that she has indeed gone to be with him, "where he is." She was visited often in her sickness by her teachers, Miss Lovell and Mrs. Everett, as well as by Messrs. Goodell and Everett, and by the officers and several of the members of the Evangelical Church.

Her mother, who is still in the Armenian Church, was sent for. When she came to the bedside weeping, Mariam said, "Oh do not weep for me, my dear mother, but rather rejoice; for I am soon going to be with Christ in heaven." Other friends were also present who are still of the Armenian religion; and, for the first time in their lives, they saw a person, in full possession of her reason, and with a full knowledge of the fact

of her Christian friends to fear that she | world, still without fear; and not only so, but even exulting in view of her still more strange and impressive to them, from the fact that the dying person was a very young female. May the Lord sanctify this providence to their salva-

> LETTER FROM MR. EVERETT, JUNE 7, 1847.

Presence of the Spirit-Persecution.

MR. EVERETT, it will be remembered, sailed from this country, February 25, 1845, and arrived at Smyrna, April 18. It was expected that he would remain permanently at that station; but the mission have since changed his location, and he is now connected with the brethren at Constantinople. It is for this reason that he alludes to the "impressions" made upon his mind during his brief sojourn in the latter city, in respect to the remarkable work which is in progress among the Armenians of Turkey.

I have often intended to give you my impressions of the great and glorious reformation going on among the Armenians of this city and vicinity. But I will only say now, in a word, that the past year has been a most delightful year to me. I have continually felt myself carried back to apostolic times, and seen the power of the glorious gospel as it was then seen. I have witnessed its blessed influence in leading men to choose Christ and his service in the face of bitter persecution. I have several times seen the triumphant consolations of the gospel exhibited on the bed of sickness and death. I have enjoyed sweet Christian communion with our native brethren, in the public meeting and in the private circle. And I have been led many times to say, in the language of the Apostle, "If there be any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels of mercies, I see and experience them here among these afflicted and persecuted members of Christ's body. And I can also say that if the fruits of the Spirit are any evidence that persons have the spirit of Christ; if a holy life is any evidence that a man has the truth within him; and if facts and an experience in exact accordance with the revelations of our blessed Savior, are any proofs that his power is seen and felt, then the work that is going on among the Armenians of this land, is that she was about to go into the other of God, and cannot be overthrown.

The following extract shows that the enemies of evangelical truth are still active in their persecution of Christ's people.

But we must ever be aware that the conflict has but just commenced. The powers of darkness and gross superstition are but just beginning to be aroused. The enemy are almost daily devising some new plans of persecution. The government is now making recruits for the navy and army; and opposers are ready to seize this opportunity to vex the Protestants by pointing them out as bad men, and thus causing them to be seized and pressed into the service of the government; as the still undefined political position of the Protestants does not forbid this mode of procedure by the enemy. Our brethren at Nicomedia, some weeks ago, were thrown into great fear and trepidation, as you may have heard, in consequence of the forcible seizure by Turkish soldiers of Baron Garabed, a young man of an excellent spirit, the son of one of the oldest members of the church, and one of those who were received into the church when Mr. Hamlin and myself were there. He was sent in the company of two vagabond Armenians to this city, and placed in the arsenal to labor for the government. We have good evidence to believe that this brother was pointed out to the Turks as a bad man by the Armenian Bishop. We learn that the Patriarch has succeeded in liberating one of the men belonging to him, and has also sent to Nicomedia for the names of all the Protestants. We have some reason to expect that this violent persecutor is meditating another outrage on the members of Christ's flock there; but the Lord will defend and deliver in his time!

Under date of June 14, Mr. Everett wrote again as follows: "Not long after Baron Garabed was seized and safely placed in the service of the government, Baron Baltazar, one of the most active brethren of Nicomedia, was arrested by the soldiers while in the market, and hurried on board the steamer that was just on the point of leaving for Constantinople. He was first sent to the navy. The Capitan Pasha saw that he did not appear to be so bad a man as he had been represented, and asked him if he was a Protestant. Baron Baltazar boldly acknowledged that he was; whereupon the Pasha laughed and made no reply. He has since been sent to the place where Garabed is. There are four Protestants now in that place. They are allowed, however, to come out to the service on the Sabbath, and also once during the week, if they please."

When the case of Baron Garabed was made known to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he directed that the Armenian brother should be released; but when the order was presented to the Capitan Pasha, the latter said it was impossible, inasmuch as Ali Effendi had no authority to make The British Minister is understood to have expressed the opinion that no more Protestants will be seized at Nicomedia and Ada Bazar, and that those who have been already arrested, will be discharged. Still, other modes of annoyance will be devised, and the wrath of the enemy must be endured for a season.

## Bomban.

LETTER FROM MR. HUME, MAY 14, 1847.

## State of the Mission.

THE design of Mr. Hume in this letter is to take a survey of the recent operations of the mission. No material change, however, has occurred since the reports which our brethren had previously furnished.

The number of persons admitted to the church, during the year 1846, was three; two of whom came from other churches. The case of the third is referred to in the remarks of Mr. Hume on the Bombay female boarding school. "They are all females," says Mr. Hume, "who give credible evidence of piety." Public worship has been sustained in two places on the Sabbath; the average attendance at one having been about two hundred, and at the other about forty.

The mission had in operation, during the year, five boys' schools, in which two hundred and fifty scholars received instruction. There were also four girls' schools, containing sixty pupils; and three of these schools were taught by females who had been educated by the mission. The two boarding schools for girls at Bombay and Malcolm Peth, heretofore reported, have been continued; the former with eighteen pupils, the latter with thirty. Respecting the state of these institutions, Mr. Hume speaks as follows:

The expense of both the female boarding schools was, to a considerable extent, met by the avails of work and special donations from persons in this country. The boarding school in Bombay has been more interesting than usual, perhaps, during the past year. The scholars not only made good progress in their studies, but some of them have manifested a pleasing solicitude in regard to their spiritual welfare. One of them was admitted to the church on profession of her faith at our last communion season; and of some of the others we

has been begun in their hearts. As the school is in a part of the house with ourselves, the pupils are very much separated from the heathen around us. In addition to the religious exercises in the school, they attend family worship with us once a day.

During the past year, owing to Mrs. Graves' illness, she has not been able to do as much for her school as usual. Still there were among the pupils many indications of good, and she cannot but entertain a hope that some of them may have been truly born of the Spirit. By means of this school, much knowledge of the truth has been communicated to many families in this vicinity. May it prove instrumental in making ready a people prepared for the Lord!

The state of the mission has not allowed our brethren to make any extensive tours, for the purpose of preaching the gospel, during the past year. Still they have visited a number of villages in the vicinity of Bombay. "As in former years," says Mr. Hume, " we found a readiness to listen to the gospel, and perhaps an increasing desire for books." The reader will be glad to learn from the following paragraph, that a partial change has been introduced in the mode of bringing the publications of the mission to bear on the population around them.

We have lately sought, more than formerly, to put our books into circulation by sale, rather than by gratuitous distribution. For this purpose a room has been hired in the heart of the city, where a regular book-store is kept, and where copies of all our tracts, as well as the Scriptures in various languages, are exposed for sale at fixed prices. The experiment thus far has fully equalled our expectations.

We regard it as very desirable to put religous books into circulation by sale, if possible. Where they are distributed gratuitously to all who are able to read, there is danger that they will soon be regarded as of little worth. The very fact that a book is sold, rather than given away, often leads people to regard it with greater interest, and creates a desire to obtain and peruse it. Books thus obtained are not likely to be destroyed nor thrown aside as useless. The fact that money has been paid for them gives them a value in the eyes of the owner.

Besides, in such a place as Bombay, many who wish to know more about Christianity, may be willing to pay some-

are encouraged to hope that a good work | who may feel unwilling to go and ask for them from the missionary. year we sold about two thousand of our tracts and portions of the Scriptures, in addition to what we gave away. And already, during the present year, we have sold some fifteen hundred.

> The mission have undiminished confidence in the operations of the press, as a means of affecting the Hindoo mind. "Native books," writes Mr. Hume, "from the tract of a few pages to large sized volumes, are now becoming common, as well as newspapers, in the native languages. These generally exert a pernicious influence; but as a desire for books, and a habit of reading, are thereby promoted, the effect in the end may be to prepare the way for a much more extensive diffusion of Christian publications."

> The circulation of the native magazine (the Dnyanodaya) has somewhat increased. We are convinced that it exerts a very beneficial influence, and that it is an important instrumentality in the work of propagating the gospel in this country. It is regarded with interest both by the friends and enemies of Christianity. The latter, of course, do not rejoice in its success, regarding it, as they do, as an engine of evil. We have, however, a considerable number of native subscribers, who are led to take it for various reasons. They get from it much useful information, and they feel considerable interest in the discussions of religious subjects.

#### Madras.

LETTER FROM MR. WINSLOW, APRIL 13, 1847.

Admissions to the Church-A joyful Communion.

THE arrival of the Flavio at Madras has been already noticed in the Herald. The following account, however, of a deeply interesting service has not been published.

Since my last, we have admitted to the church one native female, who was a caste heathen; for a little time, however, she had been in one or two of our mission families, and now, for many months, she has been an attendant on our preaching service at Chintadrepettah. was baptized by the name of Anna at our communion, March 28; when we had the privilege of sitting down at the thing for Christian books at a bookstore, Lord's supper with all the dear brethren and sisters by the "Flavio," making, | with us, sixteen in number, and about twenty native brethren and sisters, several being absent. It was a season of joyful yet tearful solemnity. All the remaining members of the "Indus band," who left Boston, eight in number, in 1819, were once more together, after several years' separation; and there were five of the eight in comfortable health, with the sweet assurance also that the three, not with us, were enjoying a richer feast above. Nearly twenty-eight years have passed since we left our native land; and yet more than half of us are still in the mission field. This is a great mercy. There were, moreover, two sons from this band present with their wives; and we could indulge the hope that in LETTER FROM MR. RENDALL, APRIL 20, others also, as well as in these, the promise, "Instead of the fathers shall be thy children," will be fulfilled. And there were other newly arrived brethren and sisters to sit down with us at this table spread in the wilderness, and to look around with us upon a few gathered from among the heathen, and made to sit together in heavenly places. This they and we felt to be a privilege and an earnest of future good.

The bungalow chapel was quite full of children and youth from the schools, male and female, and about one hundred adults, principally heathen, who had turned aside, as it were, to see this great sight, the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of the King of kings and Lord of lords. The number of missionaries present was an evidence to the people of our earnestness, or the earnestness of Christians in America, in prosecuting the work of the mission. It had an effect upon the youth of the schools, and served, with the exercises of the occasion, to bring a member of the first class in the English school to decide on casting in his lot with the people of God.

He came the next day to offer himself as a candidate for baptism. After putting him off for a few days, and finding that he was quite resolved, by the grace of God, to follow Christ, whatever of persecution might come, and that the relatives were likely to arouse themselves in opposition, I sent him on trial to Royapoorum, to be, in the first place, in the house of the catechist, Samuel Downer. was breaking his caste. As the friends followed him there the next day, and gave indications that they would use force to remove him, he was conveyed by Mr. Scudder to the mission house, where he has been ever since. He seems | fessors of religion under my care; and

decided and happy in his choice. We cannot as yet say whether he may have strength given him to persevere, but we commit him to the Lord in hope.

This event, together with the more important one of five girls, in the Free Church schools of our Scotch brethren, leaving their friends and seeking the protection of the missionaries, near the close of last week, has alarmed the parents of the children in our schools, who have removed many of them, especially of the girls. Some may return, but nearly half are now scattered.

## Madura.

1847.

## Dindigul-Villages-Mr. Whittelsey.

MR. RENDALL belonged to the company of missionaries which sailed in the Malabar, November 12, 1845. He has been at Dindigul for a number of months; and the present letter relates to the interests of that important station.

Mr. Rendall has a confident belief that "the work of the Lord is steadily advancing." He regards the schools as in a prosperous state; and the attendance at the church on the Sabbath has been good. "We have reason to believe," he says, "from the attention given to the preached Word, that the seed which is now sown, will bring forth fruit hereafter."

In regard to the villages, I cannot speak so particularly as I could wish, as I have not yet been able to visit them Those which lie north and east of Dindigul, present a new field for missionary labor; comparatively little having been done for them by the brethren who formerly occupied this station.

As often, however, as I have been able to visit them, I have found great reason for encouragement. The people seem glad to see the missionary, and anxious to hear what he may have to say to them, about the new religion. All who can read, appear to be desirous of obtaining books which explain the plan of salvation. Lately I have been preparing a small library of select books in Tamil for each of the out-stations, to be used by the Christians of the place and all others disposed to inquire after the

My attention has also been directed to the growth in grace of the catechists, Christian schoolmasters, and other prorespect have not been entirely in vain. Some seem to realize more the responsibility which rests upon them, and, apparently, are desirous of taking a higher stand as Christians than they have heretofore taken.

In the villages there are at present very few who have formally renounced idolatry, and come over to us for in-As was remarked before, struction. this field is quite new. Several families, however, have lately expressed a willingness to renounce their former religion and embrace Christianity. And I am not without a strong hope that, by the blessing of God, after visiting the villages and conversing frequently with the people about the great salvation, many may be induced to forsake idolatry and come to us for instruction. Opposition to Christianity and to those who are ready to embrace it, seems to increase with the progress made in our work. Inasmuch as many of those who have come over to us, are from the Roman Catholic population, the priests in this vicinity have become very much enraged. and are doing all in their power to hinder the good work. They continually threaten their own people, who seem inclined to listen to us, and try to lead away from the truth those who have come under our instruction.

The death of Mr. Whittelsey, late of the Ceylon mission, at Dindigul, March 10, was announced in the July Herald. Mr. Rendall makes the following reference to this event.

Our brother Whittelsey, as you have already been informed, died of inflammatory fever, brought on, as is supposed, by previous fatigue and exposure while on his way from Madura to Dindigul. While he was with us he showed that his heart was deeply engaged in the missionary work.

On one occasion, before he was confined to his bed, he remarked that he had not the least desire to leave the work in which he was engaged. He also said, "I would much rather be a missionary in this dark land, pointing these ignorant heathen to Christ, than be in America, enjoying all the pleasures of a civilized and Christian country." During his sickness, he frequently manifested some anxiety to recover; and it was evident to us all that his anxiety resulted from an earnest desire to conthough he had much severe pain, from section of the field where labor had not

I feel assured that my efforts in this the commencement of his sickness to its termination, he bore it patiently, without uttering a murmuring word. We all had some hope of his recovery until the day before his death; and when it was manifest that our brother must soon leave us, he felt calm and composed in view of his change. He was evidently ready to say, "Not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done."

#### LETTER FROM MR. TAYLOR, APRIL 27, 1847.

## Villages around Tirupoovanum.

THIS letter is devoted mainly to the encouragement which the missionaries have to prosecute and extend their labors in the villages around them. The facts stated below will undoubtedly be read with interest.

In the course of the quarter, I have made a number of excursions to villages near by; and, though I have but a very inadequate knowledge of the language, I can generally make the people understand the great truths to be communicated. In no case have I gone out thus, and not come back with a gladdened heart.

On one occasion, when returning from a distant place, I met some of the leading men of a village, three miles from here, who inquired where I had been, and what had been my business. On being informed, they expressed surprise that I had gone so far, while there were many villages nearer, and said, "If you do not preach to us, how can we tell which is right, your religion or ours?" I told them I would come and preach to them if they wished. With one voice they said, "Come." The promise to do so was afterwards fulfilled, though under unfavorable circumstances, in company with Messrs. Muzzy and Rendall.

Mr. Whittelsey of the Jaffna mission, during the short time he was at the station, went out with me twice. He expressed himself strongly respecting our encouragements to perform this kind of labor. He noticed particularly the attendance of the women, as well as that of the men, and said he had not before seen such readiness to hear and assent to the truth.

Early in March I made a tour of about seventy miles, taking along with me four native helpers and one of the boys of tinue his labors among this people. Al- the seminary. I passed partly into that

been previously bestowed. One evening, while in this region, not being able to reach in season the place which we had appointed for lodging, we halted before a large village, four miles short of it. A crowd soon collected, and recommended their place as convenient, and as furnishing all that would be necessary for us. They commended also the public road which the government had made past their village. The conversation soon turned upon the road from this world to heaven. "That road," said they all, "is not known to us." They were pointed to a large idol of stone, which stood prominently before us, as their way. Most of them agreed that this was no way; but a few defended it. The conversation soon grew warm, my helpers joining in it, and taking the lead; for they could talk as fast and as loud as the defenders of idolatry. I stood by to decide some disputed points, and help by a word now and then. This conversa-tion lasted a full hour, bringing under review the leading points of both systems, when we parted for the night. They were evidently convinced on most points; indeed, they yielded many, and parted in a friendly manner.

In the morning I left before light; but my helpers wished to remain and converse more with these people, feeling confident that good would come from it. I readily assented; but I was as much surprised, as they were rejoiced, to find, when they came up, that the whole village had promised to leave their idolatry and embrace our religion. I had not before seen my helpers so animated

as they were at this time. I immediately drew up and sent to them a short and simple confession of faith, and the usual agreement which we make with the people of our Christian villages, that they should, in case of again drawing back to idolatry, refund the money expended for their benefit. In that agreement, as none of them were previously acquainted with us, some thought they saw a snare, and pointed to the judge in Madura, in whose hands they might soon be, in case they should sign it. Their conclusion was, that I was laying on them a burden which they could not assume; though they still affirmed that if I would send them a teacher, their children should learn, and they also would both learn and do, according to their ability. I have not since heard from them, and the circumstances

villages of the station, and found them not without drawbacks, but still showing signs of progress.

From such facts Mr. Taylor concludes that, with suitable cultivation, a noble harvest might soon be gathered in the Madura district. But he fears that the requisite men and means will not be furnished. "Had we these," he says, "I believe the people would soon come in great numbers, saying, 'We will go with you,' as they have already done, in the field directly south of us, and as they are beginning to do at all our stations, especially in the Dindigul valley. Our recent reinforcements encourage us, but they are inadequate."

## Ceplon.

#### REPORT FROM THE MISSION CHURCHES.

THE churches connected with this mission have an ecclesiastical organization, called "the Consociation of the American Mission Churches in Jaffna." This body held its annual meeting at Manepy, January 7; and an abstract of the reports submitted on that occasion has just been received, the reason of the delay not having been communicated. It should be stated, however, that in consequence of a change in the time of holding the annual meeting of the Consociation, the period embraced in these reports is eighteen months.

#### Varany.

As there has been no resident missionary at this station, it has been committed to the oversight of Mr. Fletcher; he, however, in consequence of ill health, has been able to visit it but once. The native assistants have been removed, with the exception of John Lawrence. This individual and his wife (Mary Sweetser) are the only members of the church remaining at the station. Lawrence is in the habit of collecting the schools on the Sabbath, and also on one day of each week, and conducting a religious service for their benefit.

#### Chavacherry.

Mr. Fletcher resides at this station. The exercises on the Sabbath are a preaching service, and a prayer meeting for the benefit of the church members. A prayer meeting is also held each morning, at half past six o'clock. The Sabbath congregation averages only about seventy-five, few being present except those who are required to give their attendance.

heard from them, and the circumstances of my family prohibit my return to them twelve; and among them are the following persoon. I visited on this tour the Christian sons:—Eunice W. Worcester, Joseph Emerson,

Ann Judson, Charles A. Goodrich, Lydia M. Goodell, PeteriR. Hoyt, Thomas L. Hamner, and John Porter. One of these, Lydia M. Goodell, is under censure. A suspended member, Jedediah C. Parmelee, has died of the cholera; his conduct, however, had been regular for some time, and it is hoped that he was a Christian.

#### Manepy.

Mr. Meigs removed to this station in May, 1846. Since that time there has been stated public worship on the Sabbath, and a church meeting every Friday; the monthly concert having been observed on the day after the first Monday of each month. There has also been preaching in the villages on Sundays and Thursdays. "The attendance and attention," says Mr. Meigs, both at the station and in the villages, are encouraging. A few have expressed a desire to unite with the church." Only four have received baptism, namely, William Minor, Lucy Minor, the wife of Charles Jenkins, and the wife of Joel R. Arnold.

The present number of church members is eighty, twenty-four of whom are females. Three have been married, eight have died, one has been suspended, and one excommunicated. One suspended member has been restored, and three remained under suspension at the commencement of the year.

#### Oodooville.

This church has been under the supervision of Mr. Meigs since May, 1846. Mr. Poor has usually spent one Sabbath each month at the station; but most of the pastoral labor has been performed by Mr. Niles, a native preacher, "who has shown himself much of a man in the important sphere in which he has been called to act." He has sustained two services on the Sabbath, when no missionary was present, and attended a church meeting on the afternoon of every Friday. Mr. Meigs adds the following item: "Mr. Poor and myself spent the fourth day of last November in special labors at the station. In the forenoon we held meetings with various classes in the boarding school; in the afternoon, Mr. Poor preached to quite a company of females; and in the evening he addressed a large audience of all classes." The day was one of interest, and good impressions were apparently made on many minds."

The present number of church members is sixty-two; forty-four of whom are females, twenty-seven being pupils in the boarding school. Fifteen have died of the cholera; eleven (all scholars in the Oodooville seminary) have been admitted to the church; eight have been married; and none have been excommunicated or suspended. There is a class of inquirers, sixteen or eighteen in number, who profess a strong desire to be received into the church.

#### Panditeripo.

This station is still in charge of Mr. Smith. The gospel has been preached regularly on the Sabbath, at the church and in several of the neighboring villages. In the latter, not unfrequently, the attendance has been good; and the truth has been listened to with apparent interest; but the quickening influences of the Spirit have been withheld.

The number of communicants is twenty-four, some of whom have joined the church by transfer of relation, during the period now under review; but no additions have been made by profession. One person has expressed a desire to unite with the church, but the evidence of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ has not been altogether satisfactory.

Of two members who were suspended in 1842, one has been restored, and one (T. Emerson) excommunicated. Four suspended members of the Batticotta church have been transferred to this church, two of whom have been restored, while the other two (D. L. Dodge and C. Pitkin) have been excommunicated. Four have died of the cholera, namely, John, Joshua, Eliza Brend, (wife of Joshua), and Pranchy. The latter had neglected the ordinances of the gospel for many years before his death.

#### Batticotta.

The report from this church has the signature of Mr. Hoisington attached to it. He has been assisted, however, in its supervision, at different times, by Messrs. Cope, Whittelsey and Howland. The gospel has been preached as usual at the station, and more or less in the neighboring village. "The church," says Mr. Hoisington, "has enjoyed no season of peculiar refreshing during the year 1846; though it is hoped that the members have, in some degree, advanced in grace and knowledge. The seminary has had some seasons of partial awakening; and the pious students are, it is believed, looking more and more steadily at the work of preaching the gospel, as a worthy and most important employment for life."

The records of the church have the names of ninety-five members, only sixteen of them being females, while thirty-one are pupils in the seminary. Of the whole number, seven are suspended. From July to December (inclusive) of last year, nine persons were admitted to the church on profession of their faith in Christ; and one suspended member was restored. On the other hand, one died, two were suspended, and five excommunicated.

#### Tillipally.

This station is still in charge of Mr. Poor. The routine of preaching services, on the Sabbath and

on week days, has been the same as in former | years. The meeting at the English school at Mallagam on Sunday afternoon, has been attended by more than one hundred children of both sexes.

The weekly reading of the school masters and native assistants is continued. Within the last eighteen months, the following works have been read; namely, Rhenius's Body of Divinity, a volume on the parables, the New Testament, and

the Morning Star.

The number of communicants is fifty-three, seventeen being females. In addition to these, there are three suspended members; only one of whom, however, has been brought under censure since the last report. Six suspended members of the Batticotta church have been transferred to this church. Their names are Benjamin Niles, David Riggs, David K. Ellis, Charles Cleveland, Samuel Hemphill and Benjamin Stanton. The first two are still suspended; Hemphill has been restored; and the other three have been removed to their final account. Only one other death has occurred in the church during the period under review. Charles Hodge, a native catechist, died of cholera, January 21, 1846. " He had been connected with the mission," says Mr. Poor, "from the first week of my arrival. He labored as a school master for many years; was admitted to the church by profession, July 18, 1824; and was formally licensed as a catechist in 1832, in which capacity he acted till his death. He was much respected by natives of all classes. He was naturally of a timid disposition, diligent in his business, and at the same time trustworthy. His piety, however, was only of a negative character."

As a part of Mr. Poor's report to the Consociation, he transcribes an entry made in the records of the church after the quarterly private communion of February 22, 1846. This entry is as

The preceding week was regarded as a season of special preparation. In the course of the week, beside the usual preparatory lecture, which was well attended, the pastor had a free conversation in private with almost every male member of the church, respecting his religious state, his manner of life in the family, and respecting the affairs of the church generally. This was a "new measure," in regard to its extent and specific de-

The results of the week's inquiries were a clear perception, on the one hand, of great and glaring deficiencies in the church, and of the necessity of further efforts to separate between the precious and the vile; and, on the other hand, a

lipally is a vine which the Lord has planted, and that there is ample encouragement to prune and cultivate it, in the assured hope that it will ultimately "bear much fruit." If this be, indeed, a church of Christ, it is the high privilege of its members and pastor to avail themselves of all the rich promises which the great Head of the church has made for our encouragement, sanctification, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

In my closing remarks at the communion table, in full view of the cross of Christ, I insisted upon two points. 1, That, whatever might be the deficiencies of the members of the church as Christians, they should allow it to be no longer doubtful, in the view of their countrymen, as to whether they have renounced idolatry in all its deadly forms, (including caste,) or whether they were still Hindoos at heart, cherishing doctrines utterly subversive of the oracles of truth. 2, That they should allow it to be no longer doubtful as to whether they had embraced Christianity on its own merits, with all their hearts, or not.

This series of special efforts to rouse the members of the church to a higher degree of spirituality, was made while the Lord was passing before us in terrible majesty, sweeping thousands around us by the prevalence of the cholera to an untimely grave. The second verse of the third chapter of Habakkuk has been regarded as a most appropriate portion of Scripture for the season: "O Lord, I have heard thy speech, and was afraid; O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy." The members of the church were, in some degree, aroused; and transient impressions seemed to be made upon the minds of the heathen; but no permanent

or saving results appeared.

In the months of April and May, several individuals, adults of both sexes, made application for admission to the church. The evidence of their piety, however, in view of all we have seen of the Hindoo character, was not deemed sufficient, either by the pastor or native members for their reception; nor was it a clear case, in one or two instances,

that they should be rejected.

## Christian Congregation at Tillipally.

The fact mentioned in the last paragraph, with various other considerations, led to the formal organization of a "Christian congregation," to sustaining belief that the Church at Til- be connected with the church at Tillipally. Such a measure has been in contemplation at all the stations, at different times; and some steps tending to the same result were formerly taken, both at Tillipally and Panditeripo; but nothing of a permanent character was effected. The reasons for an intermediate place between an idol's temple and a Christian church, Mr. Poor thinks, will appear from the following rules for a Christian congregation.

The basis of this congregation is the command of the Lord Jesus Christ, which he gave to his disciples after his resurrection from the dead, and just before he ascended to heaven to sit as Mediator at the right hand of God. That command is written in Mark xvi, 15, 16, and in Matthew xxviii, 18-20, and is as follows: -" And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every He that believeth and is bapcreature. tized, shall be saved; and he that believeth not, shall be damned." "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded. And, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The mode of introducing persons into the "Christian congregation" is next described.

Whereas some persons who wish to join the church, do not give satisfactory evidence of repentance and faith in Christ; and whereas there are others who, though they think they ought to renounce idolatry and become Christians, do not fully understand the nature of Christianity and the usages of a Christian church; therefore, for the benefit of such persons, this introductory society is formed, into which all may be received, who give in public their consent to the following declaration, to wit:

In the presence of God and this congregation, I hereby promise to leave the worship of Sivan, Pullyar, and such like gods, and worship only the one true God, according as he has revealed himself in the Christian Scriptures. Moreover, that I may know more fully the true Scriptures, walk according to them, and thereby secure the great salvation which is by Jesus Christ, I hereby acknowledge it to be my duty daily to read or hear the Scriptures, to pray to God through Christ, to attend public worship, and to keep holy the Sabbath day.

The church and pastor, on their part, make the following promise:

As you have joined the congregation by making the aforesaid declaration, we, the church members and pastor, promise to watch over you and to assist you, according to the Christian rule, in fulfilling your promise; and that when you give satisfactory evidence of repentance and faith in Christ, we will receive you into the church by baptism, and treat you as brethren, members of the body of Christ. May God the Father, for the sake of Jesus Christ his Son, graciously bestow all needed gifts of the Holy Spirit, to enable both the church and congregation to perform the vows they have now made to each other and to God.

One of the regulations of the "Christian congregation" is, that "Children under age, whether male or female, will not be permitted to join the congregation without the full consent of their parents." The following rules apply to those who have become members:

1. Adults who join the congregation, if they would secure the highest advantages, should labor to bring all their household and all their kindred to join it. This will have a favorable bearing upon the education, marriage, and settlement of their sons and daughters. It will also open the way for the church and pastor to render further assistance, by visiting the family in seasons of sickness, death, and on other occasions.

2. That this congregation may be truly a moral society, no notoriously quarrelsome persons, liars, drunkards, sorcerers, whoremongers, or such like characters, will be admitted; and if any who have been admitted, show themselves to be such characters, they will be suspended.

3. As no one who joins the congregation, can with propriety expend money in idolatrous celebrations or offerings at the idol temples, it is expected that they will contribute, according to their ability and according to the word of God, for the support of Christian worship, and for the establishment of the kingdom of God in this land.

4. It is recommended that all who join this preparatory congregation enter upon the regular study of the formulary of the American mission churches, which contains the articles of faith, the covenant, and the rule of life.

Within two months from the organizing of this congregation, forty-three persons were received.

Twenty-eight of these were children, nine boys and nineteen girls.

As an application from the parents, as well as from the children, was essential to the admission of the children, a very novel sight was presented, that of heathen parents earnestly requesting that their children might be received into a Christian congregation.

On closely pressing them for their reasons for so doing, it appeared that they were influenced mainly by the importunity of their children, and by the hope that it would fare better with them in a temporal point of view, in consequence of their connection with the mission. They have an impression, in view of what they have witnessed of the excommunications from the church on account of heathen marriages, that in reference to the marriage and settlement of their children, the parties concerned should be of the same religion and of a similar

standing. This is a pleasing mark of progress, in the feelings of the community, in favor of Christianity.

On pointing out to the parents the inconsistency of initiating their children

into a religion which they themselves reject, their excuses were various. It is evident that in regard to themselves and their offspring they are wishing to go with the current. I do not fail to stipulate, in behalf of the children who join the congregation, that they shall not be kept by their parents at home from conducting themselves as Christians, in accordance with the profession they make in public. It remains to be seen to what an extent these children may be benefitted by the new relation which they

fitted by the new re sustain to us.

Two of the adults, who were most anxious to join the church, have not been able to endure the opposition which they met with from their friends, in consequence of joining the congregation. They have almost entirely withdrawn from our meetings, and have thus shown themselves to be unworthy of admission to church fellowship.

The state of things at Tillipally has been the occasion of much solicitude to Mr. Poor. In July, 1846, he used the following language: "My feeling is, that I can no longer proceed without making a solemn pause, and asking why it is that we are permitted, year after year, to preach the gospel so extensively, and in such a variety of ways, without seeing more marked evidence of saving results." He seems to have been somewhat encouraged, however, in the use of the means hereafter mentioned.

## Summary.

The following table exhibits the most important facts embraced in the foregoing reports:

Churches.	Dead.	Excommu- nicated.	Received on profession.	Nem.in good standing.	Suspended Members.	Total.
Varany,				2		2
Chavacherry.	- 1			11	1	12
Manepy,	8	1	4	77	3	80
Oodooville.	15		11	62		62
Panditeripo,	4	3		94		94
Batticotta,	1	5	9	88	7	95
Tillipally,	4	_		94 88 53	3	19 80 69 94 95 56
	_	-	-		-	_
	33	9	24	317	14	331

## Concluding Remarks.

To this exhibition of the state of the churches in connection with the mission, Mr. Poor appends the subjoined reflections: "From the foregoing reports, it will be seen, that under the continued preaching of the Word, with the regular administration of the ordinances of the gospel, and with the usual attendance on the means of grace, as a body of churches and as a mission, we are languishing for want of those special refreshings from on high, to which our attention has long been directed, and which we confidently believe will be vouchsafed to us in due time. While presenting our condition in this unfavorable aspect, however, we request a continuance of the prayers and intercessions of the American churches. And in view of similar lamentations which come to us from them on this subject, may we not mutually remind each other of the fact, that 'the Lord turned the captivity of Job when he prayed for his friends '?"

# LETTER FROM MR. HOISINGTON, APRIL 10, 1847.

#### Batticotta Seminary.

MR. Hoisington is still able, though in feeble health, to retain the charge of the seminary at Batticotta. The information contained in this letter, will be particularly interesting to those who have contributed to the support of young men in that favored institution.

Our term commenced on the 18th of March. All came promptly, and have entered with zeal upon their appropriate duties. The native teachers manifest a disposition to relieve me from every burden in their power to assume.

There is nothing very marked in the present religious aspect of the seminary. I have just propounded one student, Colby C. Mitchell, and two elderly men in the neighborhood, as candidates for

admission to the church. They have all for several months given us reason to hope that they have been born again.

I have been called to an unpleasant case of discipline this week, which resulted in the dismission of two lads from the first class in the normal department.

The dismission of one of them, however, I regard as only temporary. name of the other is G. A. Stocking. They were dismissed for an act of immorality, which I would hope is only an exception to their general character. I had hoped that Stocking was a converted boy, though not a member of the church. It is still possible that he is a Christian; and this discipline may prove salutary. I send herewith a descriptive catalogue of the students; and a list of names not appropriated. I hope this plan of reporting will be satisfactory to all.

The unappropriated names are the following: David B. Ayres, William W. Belden, Constan-

tine Blodgett, Russell Clark, J. W. Ellingwood, Ira Gould, William J. King, Albert Manson, M. A. Sheldon, William H. Wheeler. In respect to Ira Gould, Mr. Hoisington says, "One Ira Gould has been through the seminary; perhaps this is the same."

The reason why so many names have not been appropriated, is that there are no more lads in the institution who have not Christian names. "We cannot expect," writes Mr. Hoisington, " to appropriate these names, and others which may come in the mean time, before October, 1848, which is the time for taking a new class into the seminary." It is probable that the foregoing list is incomplete, inasmuch as names may have been given, and the fact may have been announced in the Herald, and yet the information may not have reached Ceylon prior to the date of this letter.

## Catalogue of the Seminary.

The descriptive catalogue of the students at present in the seminary is as follows:

Names.	Residence.	Religion of Parents.	Class.	Scholar-	Religious and me ral character.
Joseph Abbott,	Tranquebar	Christian	Becond	Fair	Impenitent.
Jacob Abraham, 1	Manepy	Father a Christian	do	do	do
John Adams,	Tillipally	Heathen	do	Good	do
Edward A. Anketell,	Batticotta	do	Junior	Fair	Church member.
W. B. Anketell,	Wannarponny	do	do	Good	Serious.
F. Armstrong,	Walany	do	First	do	Well disposed.
John C. Backus,	Oodooville	do	Second	do	Impenitent.
Rowland C. Bailey,	do	do	Senior	do	Church member.
Jacob Bailey, 2	Wannarponny	Father a Christian	First	do	do
Charles Bartlett,	Batticotta	Heathen	Senior	Fair	do
David Ball,	Tillipally	do	First	Poor	Impenitent.
Edward Boecher,	Mallagam	do	Second	Good	do
Goorge Beecher,	Tillipally	do	qo.	Fair	do
Joshua Belden,	Chavacatchey	do	First	Good	Serious.
John H. Bevier,	Manepy	do	do	do	Impenitent.
Amos D. Bissell, 3	Tillipally	do	Select'	do	Church member.
Joab Brace,	Panditeripo	do	First	Fair	Impenitent.
Robert Breckenridge,	Tillipally	do	Belect	Good	
Isaac Brayton,		do			Church member.
Abijah Blanchard,	Wannarponny		Second	do	Impenitent.
	Sangany	do	Senior	Fair	Church member.
Abner Bryant,	Tillipally	Father a Christian	do	Good	do
Robert Bronk, Samuel Buel,	Wannarponny		First	Poor	Impenitent.
	Batticotta	Heathen	Senior	Fair	Serious.
Artemas Bullard,	Tranquebar	Christian	First	do	do
Alexander J. Burr,	Point Pedro	Roman Catholic	Second	Poor	Impenitent.
Harvey Bushnell,	Panditeripo .	do	First	do	do
George W. Campbell,	Colombo	Heathen	do	Good	do
Frederick E. Cannon,	Wannarponny	do	Second	do	do
Albert T. Chester,	Manepy	do	do	Poor	do
John Chambers,	Wannarponny	do	do	Fair	do
Charles C. Chapin,	Batticotta	do	Junior	Good	Serious.
Royal S. Chapin,	Tillipally	do	do	do	Church member.
John W. Chickering,	Mallagam	do	do	do	de
Daniel Christian, 4	Tillipally	Father a Christian	First	Poor	Well disposed.
James Fitch Cogswell,	Batticotta	Heathen	do	Fair	Impenitent.
James P. Cook,	do	do	do	Good	do
P. G. Cook,	Oodooville	do	Second	Fair	do
C. Catheravalae, alias Wyman	5 Oodoopitty	Not Christian	Select	Good	Church member.
David H. Clark, 5	Manepy	Heathen	do	da	do
William Coit,	Batticotta	do	Senior	Fair	Serious.
R. W. Condit,	Manepy	do	do	Good	Church member.
Charles Crooker,	Oodooville	do	Second		Impenitent.
Warren P. Cornelius, 6	Batticotta	Christian	First	Good	Serious.
William Curran,	Wannarponny	Heathen	do	do	Impenitent.
Samuel Curtis,	Tillipally	do	Junior	do	Serious.

<sup>1</sup> Family mostly Christian.
2 Father assistant in mission and educated.
3 Assistant in the Seminary.

Father a free school teacher.

<sup>5</sup> Assistants in the Seminary. 6 Father teacher in mission school.

Names.	1	Residence.	Religion of Parents.	Class.	Scholar ship.	Religious and me ral character.
Joshua Danforth, 7	-	Sangany	Heathen	Select	Good	Church member.
Henry N. Duy,		Oodooville	do	Junior	Fair	Serious.
R. N. Day, Christian Davis,		Wannaiponny	do	Second	do	Impenitent.
Christian Davis,	1	Oodooville	Christian	do	do	do
A. D. Eddy,		Panditeripo	Heathen	do	Poor	do
lohn S. Elliot,		Mallagam	do	First	do	do
loy H. Fairchild,		Batticotta	do	Senior	Fair	Serious.
Abraham Gardiner,		Manopy	do	First	Poor	do
loseph Garland,		Mallagam	do	do	Fair	Impenitent.
Samuel Gay,		Batticotta	do	do	Good	do
David E. Goodwin,		Oodoopitty	do	do	Fair	do
Alfred Goldsmith,		Panditeripo	Father was a Christian	n do	Good	do
Alanson C. Hall,		Manepy	Heathen	Junior	do	Serious.
W. S. Hamilton,		Mallagam	do	Second	do	Impenitent.
Fruman P. Handy,		Manepy	do	Junior	do	Church member.
Asa Hillyer,		Batticotta	do	First	Fair	Impenitent.
Asa Hillyer, Fimothy M. Hopkins,		do	do	do	Good	do
r. M. Hopkins,		Oodooville	do	Second	Poor	do
Walter Hubbell,		do	do	do	Good	do
Thomas P. Hunt.		Chavagacherry	do	Junior	do	Church member.
John W. Hyde,		Oodooville	do	Second	Poor	Impenitent.
I. V. Johns,		Batticotta	do	First	Good	do
John Johns,		do	de	do	do	do
Harry Johnson,		Manepy	de	Second	Good	· do
l'albot Jones,		Mallagam	do	do	do	do
Ebenezer Kellogg,		Wannarponny	do	First	Fair	do
C. H. Kellogz,		Oodooville	do	do	do	do
Henry S. Kepler,		Oodoopitty	do	First	Good	do
Charles Kingsbury, 8		Tillipally	Christian	do	do	Serious.
Edward N. Viels		Oodooville	do	Second	Fair	Impenitent.
Edward N. Kirk,		Batticotta		Select	Good	Church member.
l'homas J. Lee, 9 Samuel W. Lee,			Father pious			
Samuel W. Lee,		Miletty	Heathen	Becond	Fair	Impenitent.
William Lyman,		Manepy	do	do	Good	do
Nathaniel Lyon,		Mallagam	do	do	do	do
John McLean,		Batticotta	do	Senior	Fair	Church member.
George McClelland,		Chavagacherry	do	First	do	Impenitent.
Charles McIntire,		Batticotta	do	do	do	Church member.
C. T. Miller,		Tranquebar	Christian	do	do	Serious. [churc Candidate for the
Colby C. Mitchell,		Nagapatam	do	do	Good	
Cowles Mead,		Batticotta	Heathen	Benior	do	Church member.
Silas Moody, Erasmus D. Moore,		do ·	do	do	Fair	Serious.
Erasmus D. Moore,		Mallagam	do	do	Good	Church member.
Joshua Murdock,		Colombo	do	First	Fair	Impenitent.
Joseph Moses, 10		Oodooville	Father a Christian	Second		do
John Neill,		Batticotta	Heathen	Junior	Fair	Serious.
John Nicholas, 11		Manepy	Father a Christian	First	Good	do
John Niles, 19		Oodooville	Christian	Second	do	Well disposed.
Daniel Niles, 12		do	do	do	Fair	do
John B. Park,	1	Batticotta	Heathen	Senior	Good	Impenitent.
Levi Parsons,		Tillipally	do	do	Fair	Church member.
Julius S. Pattengill,		do	do	Second	Good	Impenitent.
Isaac Paul,		Varany	do	First	Poor	Serious.
Alexander Perry,		Batticotta	Christian	Senior	Fair	Impenitent.
John M. S. Perry,		Sangany	Roman Catholic	do	do	do
George D. Purviance,		Manepy	Heathen	Second		do
Lewis Rousseau,		do	do	First	Fair	do
Cassas Raid			Tamil-Mother Catholi		do	Serious.
George Reid, Benjamin H. Rice, 13		Patticotte	Christian Christian	Select	Good	
Benjamin H. Rice, 13		Batticotta	Christian	First	Poor	Church member
Thomas B. Ritter,		Manepy	Heathen do	Second		Serious.
David Seabury,		Mallagam				Impenitont.
Ebenezer Seymour,		Manepy	do	First	Fair	do
Minot Sherman,		Batticotta	do	Junior	Good	Serious.
John Shepherd,		do	do	First	do	Impenitent.
B. W. Smith,		Colombo	do	Second		do
J. Stocking, Thomas H. Stockton,		Wannarponny	do	First	do	do
		de	do	Junior	Fair	Church member
John Storer,		Batticotta	do	Second		Impenitent.
Samuel H. Taylor,		Manepy	do	First	Fair	do
Simon Tissera,14		Jaffnapatam	Father a Christian	Second		Well disposed.
Joseph H. Towne,		Chavagacherry	Heathen	Junior	do	Church member
Jacob Van Vechten.		do Father	Tamil-Mother Cathol	ic First	do	Impenitent.
Thomas Vose,		Batticotta	Heathen	do	Fair	do
Thomas Vose, Charles Wadsworth,		Tillipally	do	Second	do	Impenitent.
Samuel H. Walley, Jr.		Manepy	do	do	Poor	do
John L. Woart,		do	do	do	do	do

<sup>7</sup> Assistant in the English school.
8 Father assistant in mission and educated.
9 Assistant in the English school.
10 Father native free school teacher.
11 Father formerly native preacher, (deceased.)

<sup>12</sup> These two lads are the sons of N. Niles, native preacher. 13 Assistant in the Seminary. 14 Father formerly native preacher, (deceased.)

## LETTER FROM MB. POOR, MAY 4, 1847.

## Introductory Remarks.

MR. Poon has been more than thirty years on missionary ground. It was on the 15th of October, 1816, that he commenced his labors at Tillipally, the station at present occupied by him. For some time past the subject of a visit to this country has been before his mind; and it is possible that he may return to his native land for a season, if God shall spare his life, after so long a service in the vineyard of his Master. Knowing that if this event should not take place, his departure from his field of labor (in the way that so many, who were once fellow-laborers with him, have left it) might be near, he prepared an address to the Tamil people, especially to those who live in the four parishes in which the schools under his care are established.

The topics discussed in the letter are described by Mr. Poor as follows: "1. A retrospective view of my labors among them for the space of thirty years, regarded as a body of evidence, or as a pillar of witness, to the truth of the gospel which I have preached among them. This presentation of the subject is in the form of an appeal to what they have seen and known, and, to a great extent, admitted. 2. A formal proposal to present to every family within the limits of my mission field a copy of the word of God, either in whole or in part, as a farewell present; to be kept as a memorial of my residence among them, as a messenger of the American churches, to declare unto them the glad tidings of salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. 3. A summary of the gospel message, accompanied with palpable proofs that it is a message from God, dictated by infinite love and mercy, and addressed to the Tamil people; and that it is my wish and intention once more to deliver this message, as extensively as possible, to every individual in my field. either by myself in person, or through the agency of my native assistants. 4. A statement of ways and means, in the form of an address and appeal to the leading men of all classes in the country, showing how the institutions of idolatry may be quietly displaced by the institutions of the gospel, with unspeakable advantage to the country, both in a secular and spiritual point of view; that the requisite means for effecting this important object, and which are within the reach of every village which desires it, are the village school, the village church, and the village native preacher; that these establishments will naturally lead to the observance of the Sabbath, according to the appointment of God, to family visitation, by which the adult population may be instructed in the word of life, and to the education of children of both sexes in the principles of the gospel and in other branches of useful knowledge; and that the inhabitants to aid in the enterprise.

this simple system of means, which God himself has ordained for transferring the province from the cruel bondage of the god of this life, and of filling it with "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," may be maintained at one half of the expense which is now incurred for the support of idolatry! In conclusion, some words of advice and consolation are addressed to the brahmins, that they may escape without delay from the wreck of the country dhoneys, in which they have been long embarked, and take refuge for their lives in the royal steamers, which God in his providence has now provided for them."

While engaged in writing this pastoral letter, it occurred to Mr. Poor that it might be profitable to hold a public celebration, for the benefit of the natives, of the thirtieth anniversary of the commencement of his labors at Tillipally. Preparatory to this step he issued a notice, the caption of which was as follows: "A four days' celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the mission-station at Tillipally, commencing on Thursday, October 15, 1846." As the contents of this notice will show what Mr. Poor proposed to accomplish by the contemplated services, it is given without abridgement,

## Program of the Thirtieth Anniversary.

On Thursday, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be held in the mission church a public meeting for adults.

1. After the devotional exercises, adapted to the occasion, a historical discourse will be delivered by the missionary at the station, giving a brief sketch of the events of thirty years, as connected with the mission. This discourse will be closed with proposals in reference to the erection of small but neat and substantial village churches throughout the province, for the worship of the true God, and the publication of the gospel of

2. Communications received from persons who are unable to attend the meeting will be read.

3. The audience will then be addressed by native members of the church and congregation, and by individuals from abroad, each one closing his address with such proposals as he may wish to make in reference to the proposed object of raising a fund for the erection of village churches.

4. A collection will be taken up for the erection of a village church and the establishment of a school in what may be found, on inquiry, to be the most destitute village in the province, where there may be a disposition on the part of On Friday, at ten o'clock in the morning, a public meeting will be held for the boys now in the schools at this station, and for those who have at any time been under instruction in the schools from the commencement of the mission. After an address has been given suitable to the occasion, proposals will be made for forming the readers in each village respectively into reading associations, in a manner then to be specified. Proposals will also be made for forming temperance societies in each village, on a plan then to be submitted.

It is expected that every one will come to this meeting with a thank-offering, expressive of his sense of obligation for the benefit of education, which he (or his children) has received from the mission. The amount collected on this occasion will be expended in aid of the erection of an English school bungalow, in villages in which a Christian church may have been previously built.

have been previously built.

On Saturday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a public meeting will be held for females; more particularly for those females who either now are, or who have been, under instruction in the schools, together with their mothers and sisters. At this meeting addresses will be given on the advantages of Christian education for females, whether to act the part of daughters or of mothers, whether for this world or for that which is to come.

It is expected that no one will come empty-handed to this meeting. A special effort will be made to raise a permanent fund, to be invested on interest for the benefit of poor aged widows, and of widows left in a state of destitution with young children.

On Sabbath at ten o'clock in the morning, after the usual exercises of the day, the ordinance of the Supper will be administered; in connection with which the church will formally renew their covenant and oath of allegiance to the great Head of the Church.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, there will be a season of thanksgiving in view of past mercies, followed by a prospective view of thirty years to come, so far as it may depend upon a faithful performance or a palpable neglect of duty on the part of the individual members of the church and congregation.

### First Day's Meeting.

As might have been expected, the interest awakened by the novelty of the occasion secured an encouraging attendance on each of the four days of the meeting.

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On Thursday, at the meeting for adults, the printed "pastoral letter," which was brought from the press on the preceding evening, was read as a substitute for the promised historical discourse and as being equally appropriate to the occasion. The same letter was read at the commencement of each of the public meetings held on the two following days, and a copy presented to each individual present who was able to read. After the reading of the letter, a plan was concisely stated for raising a fund for erecting small but substantial village churches in places where schools have long been maintained, on condition that the villagers would defray one half of the requisite expense of the building. My remarks were closed by proposing to contribute, in aid of the object presented, country tiles sufficient for covering the roofs of the first seven churches that might be built on the plan proposed.

I was then followed by Mr. Niles, who gave a spirited address, setting forth the specific object of a Christian church, its collateral benefits, and the reasons which should prompt every one to use means for having a church erected, if possible, in his own neighborhood. He closed with specifying the amount of his donation in aid of the general fund. Several members of the native church at the station addressed the meeting, and eighteen individuals on the spot specified the amount of their intended donations. Three individuals pledged the sum of fifteen pounds toward the erection of a Christian church in the village in which they resided. While we were assembled, a letter was received from the Rev. C. David, Colonial Native Chaplain, proposing to furnish, on certain conditions, one half the requisite sum for the erection of a church on the plan proposed.

The amount contributed by the natives in aid of the fund mentioned above was nearly two hundred dollars; and the sum given by Europeans was about two hundred and fifty dollars.

It is estimated that the cost of such a village church as is here contemplated will be from twenty to twenty-five pounds each. The sum already secured is sufficient to put the practicability of the proposed plan to the test. It must not, however, be supposed that the state of enlightened feeling among the Hindoo idolaters is, at present, such as will prompt them at once to comply with the proposed conditions of the proffered boon. But the subject is to be kept before

them, as means to an end. It is desirable that churches should be erected in about twenty villages, in which the schools connected with the stations have for a long time been in successful operation; and it is believed that there is now a foundation laid for the accomplishment of what is so desirable.

At the close of the meeting, a collection was taken up in favor of the most benighted and morally destitute villages in the province. The amount then collected, with what has since been received, is about ten dollars. This sum may suffice for the support of agents on a tour for discovering the benighted village to be assisted.

## Meeting of the second Day.

Of the meeting on the following day,—for the benefit of the boys who were then, or had been at any time, in the schools at the Tillipally station,—Mr. Poor speaks as follows:

On Friday morning the school children, with their teachers, attended in number about five hundred. After the reading of the pastoral letter, I addressed the audience from the words, "My son, give me thy heart," endeavoring to show that the conditions of salvation are a concern between God and every individual, even every little child; and that if the individual be true to himself and to God, the opposition of men and devils cannot prevent a successful result. A collection of two shillings was then taken up in aid of mission schools. These two mites must not be lightly esteemed, but be regarded as the first fruits of an approaching harvest.

I then submitted a plan for the consideration of the teachers and school superintendents, to embody in classes, as far as possible, the young men in the several school villages who have finished their studies, to furnish them with books, and to bring them under an additional course of instruction, especially on the Sabbath day, that we may further reason with them of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come. After the meeting each child was made glad by the receipt of a nice rice cake and two plantains, gratuitously furnished by one of our neighbors in no wise connected with the mission, and who, it is to be feared, is far removed from Christianity, though once a member of our church.

### Meeting of Saturday and the Sabbath.

The exercises of the succeeding meetings must have been of a very interesting character.

On Saturday a meeting was held for females, both children and adults. few of the other sex, however, found their way to the assembly. This was the most novel and characteristic meeting of the three. The services were commenced by the reading of Psalms 127 and 128 and by prayer. After the reading of the pastoral letter, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Jordan Lodge, on the advantages of female education. He was followed by W. Parinpanayagan, Moodelier, a native Christian from Jaffna, and an interpreter in one of the courts. In his address, he delighted the audience by giving, in the way of contrast with what was then before him, a graphic view of what he saw at Tillipally when he visited it in his boyhood, and when it was dangerous to be found among so barbarous a people. The agreeable surprise and heartfelt gratification which his whole appearance presented on the occasion, were such as to produce a deep impression on all present that he was a true friend to his countrymen, and a genuine disciple of the Lord Jesus.

In the course of the exercises, the songs of Miriam, of Deborah, and of Mary, the mother of our Lord, were read, and accompanied with short and appropriate remarks by several individuals present.

The Moodelier, at my suggestion, made a second address on the nature and moral beauty of charitable collections, and exemplified the truth and beauty of his remarks by a donation of one pound in aid of any one or more of the objects that had been presented on the occasion. The sum of two pounds, including a few articles of jewelry, were contributed by native females in aid of poor widows; to this sum two pounds were added by other individuals. Two of the first four females who were received into the female boarding school in Tillipally, in 1818, were present with most of their children, several of whom, both sons and daughters, have been educated in literary seminaries, and give pleasing evidence that labor has not been bestowed upon them in vain. At the close of the meeting, notice was given that in future monthly meetings will be held in the church on Thursday and Friday evenings preceding the time of full moon, for the purpose of further presenting the three principal objects which have brought forward at this thirtieth anniversary, namely, village churches and village preaching, Christian education and female instruction, both of children and adults. This continues to be a nor can the salutary impressions made be monthly appointment, but with diminish- readily effaced.

The Lord's supper was administered on the Sabbath, it can readily be imagined, in circumstances of great interest. The text selected for the sermon on that occasion was, "In the last, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." At four o'clock in the afternoon, a church meeting was held according to the previous notice. Mr. Poor's account of it is as fol-

After taking a view of the past, enumerating the special mercies we have received, and formally renewing our oath of allegiance unto the Lord, we resolved to regard the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, which is now in the press at Manepy, as our manual for the year. Three points were specified as worthy of our special attention as individuals, families, and church members.

1. Private prayer, between daylight and sunrise, in accordance with the command and example of our Lord, and the practice of those who would walk with God.

2. Family prayer in connection with the reading of the word of God at sunrise. This point was insisted on as one of fundamental importance, if we would testify for Christ in the sight of the heathen, and secure the blessing of God upon our families. The limited extent to which this important duty has been attended to by church-members, has long been a subject of painful solicitude. There are indeed many and great obstacles to the practice, situated as they are in the midst of their heathen relations; but the obligation must be urged. Having satisfied myself that this duty was not habitually attended to even by my native assistants, I have for three years past had them together at sunrise in the church as a family and a Bible class, Sabbath days excepted. They now appeared to be impressed with the importance of formally and regularly entering upon the duty anew.

3. Every one should be a source of light and Christian influence in his own family and neighborhood.

While engaged in these various duties, we were reminded that the day was spent, and that our meeting had been sufficiently protracted. Whatever may be the final results of the four days'

## Another Meeting.

On Monday forenoon Mr. Poor held a business meeting with the native assistants, for the purpose of reviewing the several points which it had been resolved to secure at the church meeting.

I requested each one formally to give his opinion on the two points of private prayer at early dawn and family prayer at sunrise. I insisted that every one should have a daily interview with his God at those seasons, whether he be a worshipper of God or Mammon, Jesus Christ or Swamy, Mars or Bacchus. He should know by a daily interview and communion what relations he sustains to his god, and what are his well grounded expectations from him for time and for eternity.

Lest nothing more than a temporary attendance on family prayer by church members should be secured, it was suggested that henceforth we regard the practice of family prayer as an important item in the requisite evidence of conversion in the case of heads of families who are candidates for admission to the church; and also that the neglect of it is palpable evidence either of backsliding or of apostasy on the part of those who are now church-members.

In order to carry out the proposals made for family prayer, it was necessary to release the native assistants from morning prayers in the church, and from the Bible class which immediately followed. To aid them in introducing a new and difficult practice, I gave notice that it was my intention to visit the church-members in rotation at their houses at sunrise, and to join with them in family worship. As a further aid to them in this important duty, I recommended to their notice an essay on family religion that is coming from the press at Manepy, accompanied with fourteen prayers, appropriate for each morning and evening through the week, and a variety of prayers for times and seasons. This is a beautiful volume, published by the Jaffna Tract Society, and comes most seasonably to hand.

At this meeting, also, arrangements were made for giving over more fully into the hands of native assistants specified school districts, for the threefold object of superintending the schools, meeting, the season will be long remem- holding meetings at the school bungabered by those who were in attendance; lows according to their own appointments, and for visiting the pupils at their | tions for them, all the school children houses.

Mr. Poor states that in accordance with the foregoing arrangements, the affairs of the station were conducted, apparently, with more than usual interest and efficiency.

## Family Visitation-Sabbath Attendance.

After visiting in rotation at sunrise the Christian families that are within a morning's walk of the mission premises, I commenced the practice of visiting in order the houses of the heathen, to give them a specimen of the manner in which Christians worship God in their families. Here a most inviting field, of wide extent, has unexpectedly opened before me, and which I shall scarcely be able to pervade, for the purpose of sowing the good seed of the kingdom, during the remnant of my days. The family visitation on which I have now entered, is attended with three peculiarities. 1. The orderly method in which it is conducted is worthy of notice. 2. The specific object of it is to give a specimen of Christian family worship, and to present a portion of the Scriptures as a memorial of my visit. 3. I would mention the encouraging reception I have met with, inasmuch as I have been rebuffed but in a single instance, in which a brahmin and his family hid themselves in the interior of their house, knowing that I was about to visit them. This course of morning family visitation among the heathen I have pursued for about four months, going on an average to very nearly one house a day; and I am now about to finish the visitation of the third village. An account of my labors in this department must be deferred to a more convenient season.

In the conclusion of his letter Mr. Poor describes a plan which was adopted in January last, with a view to increase, if possible, the attendance upon the Sabbath.

It has ever been for a lamentation to us that in a church where one records that, two centuries ago, he preached to a congregation of three thousand souls, we can succeed in assembling but a few hundreds, and these chiefly children from our schools.

In consequence of a special invitation previously given to headmen and other influential persons, we had almost an unprecedented congregation of adults.

were required to attend a separate service at an early hour. I addressed the large audience of adults with fresh interest, setting before them the nature of the gospel ministry and the institution of the Sabbath, and strongly urged upon them the duty of a regular attendance at the house of God. To obviate a difficulty which a man of consequence feels on entering a promiscuous assembly, I assigned different portions of the church to different classes of individuals, that each one, especially of the more influential men, might readily know where to find a seat. For several Sabbaths there was an unusual attendance; but there has since been a gradual falling off, so that the audience is nearly reduced to its former state; showing that as yet we have to do with a spiritually dead mass. One memento at least remains of the special effort, in a vacancy in the middle of the church sufficiently large to seat thirty individuals, and which was pointed out for the accommodation of the principal men of the parish. One or more individuals of that class are usually present, who serve as witnesses to the absence of those for whom the space is reserved. It is evident that a few mercy drops from on high upon those who are without, would give an impulse that would fill the church to overflowing. What-ever view we take of our work, we feel that it is our privilege to expect that there will be, "not many days hence," not merely such droppings, but also "the great rain of his strength."

#### Borneo.

LETTER FROM MR. STEELE, FEBRUARY 26, 1846.

## Hope for the Dyaks.

THE history of this mission, it is well known, has been peculiarly trying, not only to the brethren who compose it, but to their friends and patrons at home. It is not strange, therefore, that the expediency of continuing the mission should have come under consideration, both in Borneo and in this country. Although there may seem to be no special propriety in the discussion of this question at the present time, this letter of Mr. Steele has its interest and its value.

We cannot, as do many whom we love, regard this field as hopeless. The term That there might be ample accommodal is misapplied; and we still look for the day when the rising Dyak shall spurn the thraldom of the soul which Islamism in power imposes, and stand before the world in energy and moral worth. Now the immediate neighbors to our position are tamely wretched, and destitute of the manliness to secure by honorable toil a sufficiency of wholesome food; and at each annual recurrence of this particular season we are daily importuned by the very personifications of indolence, soliciting what they facetiously term "work." We use no concealment. " work." There is much that is painful; and this circumstance, that so many with resolute sloth prepare for and encounter months of semi-starvation previous to every harvest, is an oppression to the heart. Still this desperate, this seemingly cherished poverty is the legitimate child of arbitrary taxation and wanton contempt. Much of the evil is purely political; and suitable appliances and change may rapidly raise from this state of syncope these people of our charge. To the eye of the most incurious observer the Dyak has far more of the man than the Malay; and hope concerning him may be less far from the change to heart-cheering fruition, than multitudes have determined to believe. Our opinions concerning him bide their time.

Are many heart-sick, that among them the cause of God has no apparent success? The same reason operates upon the Dyak which prevents good citizens at home from receiving, with the heart, that truth on which the conscience fixes its attesting seal. And if there be those who, four years from the date at which our houses rose amid this wilderness, can say, "Withdraw;" our reply is simple and but one. If hearing be essential to belief, and preaching be necessarily precedent to hearing, then, as we honor our consecration vows, he who has heard least or not at all of Christ and him crucified, may not with innocence be utterly debarred from gospel truth, while there is a constant increase of privilege in our geographically favored Union, so many of whose millions, as the Dyak, hear but to reject. This letter is written while the evening hours of your day of prayer for colleges are passing; and though recently informed that at our own school of the prophets, so late as September last, not one could be named who hoped to preach the gospel beyond his native land, we will hope while we have life. Lord and Master, may the past day's prayers meet with mercy's answer, to the glory of thy grace!

#### Trials of the Mission.

Still Mr. Steele would not have the candidate for the sacred office in this country join the mission in Borneo without counting the cost. Some of the trials to be encountered in this distant island are described in the following extract.

Should any purpose to embark to our aid, be it carefully pondered and distinctly felt that, in addition to requisite gifts and graces, a light heart in a sound, elastic body is an essential item of outfit for him who would endure the hills and heat of Kalamantan; while he who is habitually despondent, will most assuredly, if not as a man, at least as a missionary, perish. True, the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, if God's glory require that man's best estimates be put to shame; but subordinately we speak with confidence and not without trial.

Slightly to illustrate one feature of our position, we select the distance of Albany from New York city as representing somewhat nearly our separation from the seaboard. Paint to yourself the commercial emporium as a hut city of Asiatics, with no white inhabitants save the few in the employment of a foreign government. Let the Hudson be turbid as the Missouri, and tortuous as the lower Rio Grande; and let its current set seaward with the rush of "the Father of Waters." Sweep from its beautifully studded banks city, village and villa, and from its face the countless vehicles of commerce and travel, substituting for the one, here and there, amid the wild wood, a leaf-built hut, and for the other the rude "dug-out," paddled by a half-naked Malay, or still less encumbered Dyak. Having added day unto day in weary succession, and during some five nights secured in your small row-boat what repose you might, amid the assaults of insect myriads and the ceaseless song of the forest and the marsh, you turn from the often dangerous Landak, and enter a narrow and shallow but (when undisturbed) chrystal stream, and a few hours bring you to our forest-home. Albany may represent this; the glittering domes and heaven-piercing spires, the beauty and bustle of the capitol-city, must give place to bark-built dwellings and solemn solitude.

Thus far, however, there has been much of magnificence; for taste may revel for hours during the upward passage, where no trace of man appears, but nature reigns in grandeur. In the solitary residence you have now found, we

will not enumerate the social trials known | praise for good spirits is an item of doxat every heathen post; memory of written experience will suggest them. simply ask that you be busy, in-doors and abroad, in a climate whose average temperature, day and night throughout the year, is from one to two degrees above the summer heat of Fahrenheit, and spend years in it without success. In these circumstances you may be called to wait for religious intelligence until nearly two years after friends in Christian America have read the items for which your soul is longing. Would you appreciate the case? Let your now daily mail fail once, twice, thrice successively; and not so merely, but let each day of weeks, months, quarters, half years, go by without letter or printed sheet; and you will but have begun to appreciate it, for the thronging thousands and hallowing influences of a community in a Christian land are still yours to At some missionary posts there are Christian families who speak the tongue of the toil-worn laborer and cheer him in his trials; at most are converts, the pleasing care of whom sustains his soul; while at many both these sources of pleasure are perennially open; and these are the very positions in which can be most easily received the additional solace of missives from the land that once was home. Not one feature of all this is ours.

Let not this, however, fall upon your ear as the tone of complaint; for with us

ology. Still none can regard it amiss, if we suggest that we did not, on leaving the hearths and hearts of our birth-land, challenge exclusion from the range of social sympathies; rather, we hoped to know the working of the telegraph of Christian love, by which electric sympathy should interchange between us, despite of difference in longitude. those who find it in their hearts to gladden our seclusion, however seldom, by the generous letter of remembrance, we present our undying gratitude.

And now this letter, written in weariness and exhaustion, must be closed. The soil we are sowing is perhaps no worse than that which, in many of your city by-ways, is assiduously cultivated by the daughters of piety and refinement. And if the lady tract-distributer, whose heart has been wrung by witnessing the extremes of brutality and vileness, who has often, perhaps, while engaged in angel ministrations to some dying child of sorrow, narrowly escaped rudeness from the inebriate reviler of Jesus' name; if she, instead of resolving never again to visit that precinct of the enemy, goes rather with her aching heart to God, and with him finds grace to visit it again, till oftentimes an issue of joy in heaven crowns her labor of indefatigable love; is there, with woman's challenge thus before us, any choice other than to persevere? Our aim being distinctness rather than amplification, we have done.

## Miscellanies.

#### TRIBES AND LANGUAGES SOUTH OF ARYSSINIA.

THE Herald for February, it will be remembered, contained an article on the affinity of the African tribes south of the Mountains of the Moon, prepared by Rev. Joseph Tracy; and in the last number a communication from Mr. Wilson was published, showing that he had arrived at similar conclusions by means of an independent investigation. Rev. Dr. Robinson has kindly furnished the latest information respecting the natives on the eastern coast of Africa, referred to by Mr. Wilson; which will throw additional light on this interesting subject. Dr. Robinson introduces the information communicated by him with the following remarks: " I send you berewith a translation of an article by Prof. Ewald of Tuebingen, the celebrated Orientalist, recently published in

the first number of the Journal of the German Oriental Society. It is founded on letters to him from the Rev. Dr. Krapf, the German missionary, formerly in Abyssinia with Messrs. Gobat and Isenberg, in the employ of the Church Missionary Society; but having been driven out of that country by the intrigues of the Romanists, he penetrated into the regions further south, where he is understood to be still laboring. In a previous article of the same Journal, Prof. Ewald had given a list of important Ethiopic manuscripts sent home by Dr. Krapf from Abyssinia."

The missionary Krapf, who sent home the Ethiopic manuscripts described in a preceding article, has attempted, since his last expulsion from Abyssinia, to open for himself a new field of labor in the parts of Eastern Africa further south, around the city and island of Mombas (Mombassa), in regions

not yet trodden or described by any educated European. In a letter to me written from Mombas, January 14, 1845, he communicates some information respecting the tribes and languages of that coast, which he had thus been led, for the first time, to examine with some care. I bring together here the most important parts of his communication.

The long extent of coast from Cape Gardafui, near Aden, to Cape Delgado, opposite the north end of Madagascar, has been for some years back claimed by the Imam of Muscat; not because he has conquered or otherwise acquired it; but because the European policy of our day does not care to see it in possession of any European power. The English have given back to him the is-land and city of Mombas; and have thus acquired a new title to his closer friendship. A few other places on the coast he has subdued; or they have voluntarily submitted to him, and obey him so long as he quietly permits them to govern themselves as before. The trade carried on along the coast by Europeans has thus far been profitable to them. Copal, costly skins, about six thousand ele-phants' teeth yearly, and from Zanzibar cloves, are exported; while all European wares are admitted. The trade of the natives goes to Madagascar, Arabia and India. The Imam himself, however, is the one great merchant of the country; and em-ploys his twenty vessels of war, small and great, mostly in commerce. In spite of all his treaties with the English, he permits the slave trade along all this coast, because of its enormous profit. A slave on the coast may be had for two or three dollars; while he may be traded off at a profit of some forty or fifty dollars. The capture of slaves and the slave trade are excused by the Mohammedans on the ground that the slaves thus obtained the privileges of Islam. But experience shows, that this is a mere pretext to palliate their love of gain; and after a slave has become a Mohammedan, his masters, for the most part, treat him just as cruelly as before.

The inhabitants of all the narrow strip of coast, from the fourth degree of south latitude southward as far as to Mozambique, are called in Arabic, Suaheli (Sawahili, Sowhylee), i. e. inhabitants of the coast; and are Mohammedans. Their language, however, shows that this is their original seat; for although mingled with foreign words, yet at bottom it is kindred with other dialects spoken further in the interior. Formerly they made expeditions into the interior, either alone, or in connection with the Portuguese, in order to capture slaves or plunder other wares; but of late years the case is reversed, and the pagan tribes of the interior make inroads upon the coast, and have destroyed many maritime places. Even Melinda has been abandoned by the Mohammedans through fear of the Gallas. The religion of the prophet, therefore, which formerly made such progress in Africa, would seem at present, on this side at least, to be at a still-stand.

Nomadic and pagan Gallas are at present lords of the coast from the equator southward for four degrees of latitude. Their numbers may amount to eight or ten millions. The barbarism which makes those in Abyssinia an object of terror, is still more marked in this region. marked in this region. For example, they are passionately fond of the blood of goats, sheep, and other beasts. They even open the veins of these animals, in order to refresh themselves with this drink. Krapf himself saw among them lean goats, the condition of which was accounted for by this custom. The Gallas who follow agriculture in Abyssinia, have not this barbarous practice; indeed they are in other respects strongly distinguished from these nomades of the coast, in language, government, and many other things. These Gallas of the coast are, moreover, in a sort of dependence upon the more powerful tribes of Gallas who dwell in the interior; for whom, indeed, they act as guardians of the coast against the Mohammedans. Their caravans go sometimes thirty or forty days' journey into the interior, to a land said to be surrounded by a great river whither the Abyssinians also come. This is probably Jinjiro and Kaffa.

South of these Gallas, and back of the Suaheli, dwell the Wanika, Ukuafi, and Wakamba, tribes kindred with the Suaheli, but differing greatly from the Gallas in language. manners and customs, and also in power. The Ukuafi are the most barbarous. do not bury their dead; but leave them for the wild beasts. The Wakamba go entirely paked; though they cover themselves slightly when they sometimes come down to the coast. The Wanika live in the forests; are about 200,000 in number; and are pagans, though without idols. They prepare a strong drink from the cocoa-nut; are much given to drunkenness and other vices; and delight in certain games of youth, in which a man must always fall a sacrifice. farther south dwell the Musambara; then, over against the island Zanzibar, the Msegûa tribe, through whose territory a caravan route leads far into the interior of Africa.

While among all those tribes there is scarcely a trace of civil order, and the chief of every place is like a king; the country itself south of the equator would seem fitted to stimulate its inhabitants to a higher culture. It is not, like the region north of the equator, a tract of sandy deserts; on the contrary, it is full of mountains and forests, and is fertilized by frequent rains. Krapf penetrated sixty English miles into the interior; and commenced here his difficult missionary labors. With great diligence he began to learn the dialects of these unknown tribes, especially those of the Suaheli and Wanika; collected a dictionary of the Suaheli containing more than 10,000 words; wrote a short grammar of the same; and translated Genesis, the Gospels, and the book of Acts. It costs no little pains to transport oneself into the multitudinous and flexible combinations of these tongues, so different from all others yet known to us. We give here some of the characteristics communicated to us by Krapf; and subjoin his version of John i. 1-14; as also his comparative vocabulary.

"Some of the chief features specified as belonging to the Suaheli dialect," Dr. Robinson says, "are the following:"

 The smooth succession and interchange of vowels and consonants; so that the language is very soft, and every word ends in a yowel.

2. There is no distinction of masculine and feminine, and no mark of gender whatever. On the other hand, the language distinguishes the living and the dead, the animate and inanimate, not only in general, but also in particular, and in many degrees. This is done by means of inseparable particles.

3. The genitive is formed by a particle prefixed, which obviously had originally the signification of a relative pronoun; and which, therefore, admits a certain degree of change according to the power of the preceding word on which the genitive depends.

"The Vocabulary," Dr. Robinson adds, "exhibits words of like signification from the dialects of the Suaheli, Wanika, Wakamba, Ukuafi, and Msegùa."

A copy of the version of the first three chapters of Genesis was presented by Dr. Krapf, in 1844, to Richard P. Waters, Esquire, Salem, Massachusetts, then United States Consul at Zanzibar. This has since been printed in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, No. III. Boston, 1847.

## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

## Recent Entelligence.

GREECE .- In the last number of the Herald, it was stated that Mr. King had been cited to appear at Syra to answer the charges preferred against him. Subsequently, however, the King's Attorney recalled the citation, and nothing has since been done towards a final disposition of the case. Mr. King acknowledges himself under special obligations to the American Consul at Athens, as also to Sir Edmund Lyons, the representative of Great Britain, and to General Sir Richard Church, for their kindness to him. The American Consul proffered all the assistance in his power; and Sir Edmund Lyons made gratifying assurances of aid in case of need. Mr. King adds, "God raised up friends for me, even among the Greeks themselves, some of them belonging to the party most opposed to me. One of them, a lawyer, and I believe an intimate friend of the Minister of Justice, took up my cause with apparently as much interest as if he had been my hired counsel. A Greek lady of distinction exerted, as I have reason to believe, both in private conversation and by letter, a happy influence in my favor." Our missionary brother is confident that good will come out of all his trials. "A Greek who holds an important situation here," he writes, "said to me a few days since, 'Your book, though you have suffered much in consequence of it, and your life has even been in danger, has given a turn to public opinion."

By the most recent letters from Mr. King, dated July 5, and July 20, it appears that he has suffered much annoyance from individuals; and that threats of serious injury to himself and his children have been uttered. One person has been

arrested and punished for his treatment of Mr. King. But this does not seem to check the malice of his enemies; and there is evidently some danger to be apprehended from their law-lessness. The conclusion of his last letter is as follows: "I have enjoyed, both yesterday and to-day, great peace of mind. I feel that my Lord and Master has called me to this combat; and though it seems to be waxing hotter and hotter, so long as my Captain and Leader lives, I have nothing to fear."

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Hamlin says, under date of June 3, "Our seminary is in a pleasing and healthy state, though there are none of those indications of special interest which existed in the winter. It is difficult to say whether any conversions have occurred during the past winter or not. Three have joined the church whose characters were previously marked by seriousness. They appear well; and we have a confidence in their piety which we had not before."

Mr. Schauffler, having recently visited Salonica, has written a letter, urging the immediate commencement of operations at this important place in behalf of the Jews. An effort will be made without delay to comply with this request,

AHMEDNUGGUR.—In a letter dated May 14, Mr. Burgess writes, "I think we are making steady progress, though it is not so rapid as we could wish, and perhaps not so rapid as our friends and patrons have hoped and expected. I can see that the advance of the mission, in some respects, has been very considerable during the two years of my absence."

CANTON.—Letters have been received from Messrs. Bridgman and Bonney, giving an ac-

count of the steps recently taken by Sir John ! Francis Davis, to secure a compliance with the treaty stipulations heretofore made by the Chinese. The British force was successful in every onset; and Canton was saved from a bombardment only by the timely concessions of Keying. The most important concessions are as follows: 1. The city of Canton is to be opened to British subjects, April 6, 1849. 2. British subjects may roam in the neighboring country, for exercise or amusement, returning the same day; and any persons molesting them are to be severely punished. 3. Certain offenders against the rights of Englishmen are to be made examples. 4. Land for the erection of dwellings and warehouses is to be allowed to British merchants and others, on the Honan side of the river. 5. A site is to be granted on lease for a church near the foreign factories in Canton; also a lot for a cemetery at

Messrs. Bridgman and Ball, with their families, retired to Whampoa for two nights, while Canton was threatened by the British. In all other respects the labors of the mission have been uninterrupted. What effect this demonstration will have upon the people of Canton, cannot be predicted with confidence. The Chinese government is doubtless ready and anxious to fulfil its stipulations; but the inhabitants of the city are exceedingly hostile to foreigners. It is evidently the design of Great Britain to open the gates of Canton at all hazards; but it is not easy to see how balls and bayonets can change enmity into friendship; and a residence in the midst of an excited and angry populace will be any thing but pleasant. Still, there can be no doubt that God intends to introduce the gospel of his Son into this immense city, and he will effect it in his own way, Some of the Chinese appear to understand already the difference between missionaries and other foreigners; and Americans are less obnoxious than the English.

FUH CHAU.—Letters have just been received from Mr. Johnson, in which he speaks very encouragingly of the advantages for missionary labor which he finds in this great city. He considers it the most healthy of "the five ports," and its population is said to be next to that of Canton.

#### Mome Proceedings.

#### EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.

On the 31st of July the following persons sailed from Boston for Bombay, in the ship Goodwin, Captain Kennard:—Rev. George Bowen, of New York; Rev. William Wood, of Henniker, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Wood, of Groton, Massachusetts. All of them are expecting to labor in connection with the Bombay mission.

Messrs. Bowen and Wood are both graduates of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Mr. Wood is also a graduate of Dartmouth College.

#### CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

THE receipts of the Board for the financial year which terminated on the 31st of July last, from all sources, amounted to \$211,402; while the expenditures during the same period were \$264,783. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year, August 1, 1846, was \$21,764; the debt, therefore, with which we have entered upon the current financial year, amounts to \$31,617.

The receipts for the year ending July 31, 1846, from all sources, were \$262,073. If we compare this sum with the receipts of the year which has just closed, we find a deficiency in the latter of \$50,671. The difference is chiefly, however, in the legacies. The income from this source during the year which terminated July 31, 1846, exceeded that of the year which has just closed (including the Waldo legacy) by \$46,888; while the difference in the donations was only \$2,391.

These statements will suggest some very grave inquiries to all who take an interest in the prosperity of the missions. For it should be kept in mind, that we have not only entered upon the new year with a heavy debt; but the ordinary expenditures of the Board have been materially increased by the large number of missionaries and assistant missionaries (forty in all) sent to different parts of the world since the last annual meeting. In addition to this circumstance, some twelve or fifteen young men, already under appointment, are expected to go forth in a few weeks; and they will still further swell the disbursements of the current year. We cannot hope, therefore, to throw off the debt which now burdens the treasury, and meet all the demands which will be made upon it before the 31st of July next, with less than about \$300,000! Whence is this sum to be obtained?

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

THE Thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in Buffalo, New York, to commence on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1847, at nine o'clock in the morning. Rev. David Magie, D. D., of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, is expected to preach the annual sermon on the evening of that day. The meeting will probably adjourn on Friday.

# DONATIONS,

## RECEIVED IN JULY.

Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. W. R. Thompson, New York, T (Of wh. fr. Miss M. B. Kittle, Stu for Isabella Kittle, Ceylon, 20;) Board of Foreign Missions in Ger Ch. Rev. E. Heiner, Baltimor Brooms miss.	Dutch Ch.
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nell, Ceylon, Auburn & Vic. N. Y. T. M. Hunt, A	gent.
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ch. 25,30;	144 65
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R. I. for do. 2:	19 50
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Mr. Harrington, 5; New Haven, Cong. ch. m. c.	12 04 16 00
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25,37;	268 37
Monterey, Cong. ch. and so. New Marlboro', N. cong. so. wh con	27 50
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North Adams, Cong. ch. and so. Peru, Cong. ch. and so. 29,23; s.	58 00
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100; Washington-st. do. 75,62; Mrs. S.	Waitsfield, Cong. ch. and so. 25,91;
Ray, 30; 369 50	m. c. 8; 33 91—108 71
New Haven, N. ch. s. s. for Mr. Stoddard,	Wastern Reserve O. Aux. So. Rev. H. Con Agent
Nestorian miss. 24; union m. c. 26,95;	Amberet, 20: Aurora, 25: Burton, Rev.
m. c. 3d ch. 13.88; Yale college, do. 7.93;	D. Witter, 10: Canton, 42,18: Mr. Van
m. c. 3d ch. 13,88; Yale college, do. 7,93;	D. Witter, 10; Canton, 42,18; Mr. Van Gilder, av. of cloth, 3,09; Cuyahoga
m. c. 3d ch. 13,88; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5;	Amherst, 20; Aurora, 25; Burton, Rev. D. Witter, 10; Canton, 49,18; Mr. Van Gilder, av. of cloth, 3,09; Cuyahoga Falls, 3; Eddenburg, BENJAMIN CARKER
m. c, 3d ch. 13,85; Yalo college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H.	and Mrs. Sally Carter, for cir. New
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91 New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.	and Mrs. Sally Carres, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiab, wh. and
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mudison, Gent.	and Mrs. Sally Carter, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mudison, Gent. New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W.	and Mrs. Sally Carter, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Mudison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr.	and Mrs. Sally Cabres, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mudison, Gent. New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tiacy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss.	and Mrs. Sally Cabres, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Mulison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88	rails, 3; Education of Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Browster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Madison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tiacy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;)  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr.	rails, 3; Education of Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Browster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13;	rails, 3; Education of Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Browster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Mulison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;)  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18;	rails, 3; Education of Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Browster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Mailson, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr.  (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;)  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr.  Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; m. c. 18; m. c. 18; walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00	and Mrs. Sally Carrer, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Eddy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bugbee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tirupoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantua, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph. O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra-
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Madison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W.  Tlacy, Tr.  (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr.  Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so.  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Ever-	rails, 3; Education of Denoismin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,30; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,33; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantua, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,09; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. Wentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 30 00—261 87	and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinchkley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and M. Hammond, 10; Sharen C. M.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; Norroich & Fic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr.	and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinchkley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and M. Hammond, 10; Sharen C. M.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent. 50 00  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;)  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 30 00—261 87  Norwich & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, 36 00	and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinchkley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and M. Hammond, 10; Sharen C. M.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Maison, Gent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; m. c. 18; m. c. 18; 30 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; Norwich & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, Tr. Bozrahville, Tr. Bozrahville, Tr. Bozrahville, Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90	and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinchkley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and M. Hammond, 10; Sharen C. M.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Mulison, Gent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100; 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 30 00—261 87  Norwich & Fic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; 18 90	rails, 3; Education of Denoismin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,30; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,33; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Tolodo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmeloe, a thank
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Maltby, Agent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 36  Norwich & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, 36 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47,	rails, 3; Eadenburg, Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroominh, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venna, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amberst, 4; Rev. J. Ella, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toledo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmelee, a thank off'g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Mis. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 70; 70; 70; 70; 70; 70; 70; 70; 70; 7	rails, 3; Eddenburg, Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroominh, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewater, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toledo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmelee, a thank off'g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c. Windham Ce. Vt. Aux. 80. A. E. Dwinell, Tr.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Maison, Gent. 5, 00  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 36 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goahen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard, 255	rails, 3; Eadenburg, Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,30; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewater, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantua, 5,75; Maumee city, 05,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venna, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amhetst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toldoo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmelee, a thank off'g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c. Visadham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro' West, Two indiv. 2; East, m.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;)  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 96 Norsoich & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, 50 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,86; m. c. 15; 68 50  Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goahen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard, Lisbon, Hanover so. 9 10	rails, 3; Education Denois and Carres and Mrs. Sally Carres, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Eddy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bugbee, 18,30; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,33; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tirupoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantua, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,09; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ravenna, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Tolodo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,97; T. Parmeleo, a thank off 2g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c.  Windham Co. Vt. Aux. 8o. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro West, Two indiv. 2; East, m. c. 16,25; coll. 5,82;
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent. 50  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100; 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 30 00—261 87  Norwich & Fic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Boxrahville, Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; n. c. 15; Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goshen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard, Lisbon, Hanover so. 910  Mohegan, 14 400	rails, 3; Education of Sensamin Carres and Mrs. Sally Carres, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Eddy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bugbee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tirupoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantua, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ravenna, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toledo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmelee, a. thank off 7g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c.  Windham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro' West, Two indiv. 2; East, m. c. 16,25; coll. 5,82; 24 07
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent.  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr.  (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100; ) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr.  Borchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; 96 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10;  Norwich & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr.  Bozrahville, 36 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 36 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 36 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; 68 50  Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goshen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard. 9 10  Mohegan, 9 10  Mohegan, 14 00  Montville, 31 50	rails, 3; Education Denois and Carres and Mrs. Sally Carres, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Eddy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bugbee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tirupovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantus, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ravenna, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Tolodo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmeloe, a thank off 2g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c.  Windham Co. Ft. Aux. So. A. E. Dwineil, Tr. Brattleboro' West, Two indiv. 2; East, m. c. 16,25; coll. 5,82; Windham Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr. Thompson, Cong. ch. m. c. 19 00
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent. 5, 50 00  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Mis. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 107  vervich & Fic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, 56 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goshen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard, Lisbon, Hanover so. 9 10  Mohegan, 14 00  North Stonington, Cong. ch. and so.	rails, 3; Eddenburg, Dendamin Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroominh, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewater, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,09; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Tallmadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toledo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmelee, a thank off'g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c. Windham Co. Vt. Aux. 80. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro West, Two indiv. 2; East, m. c. 16,25; coll. 5,82; Windham Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr. Thompson, Cong. ch. m. c. Window Co. Vt. Aux. 80. F. Nevins, Tr.
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.  Maison, Gent. 5, 00  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 10; 36 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goahen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard, 1800. 1910 Mohegan, 14 00  Mohegan, 14 00  Montwille, North Stonington, Cong. ch. and so. to cons. Rev. Mynor N. Morris	rails, 3; Eadenburg, Dendamir Carren and Mrs. Sally Carren, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomiah, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Ed- dy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bug- bee, 18,36; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,38; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tir- upoovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 05,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,69; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ra- venna, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Talimadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toldod, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmelee, a thank off 2g, 10; Vienna, 2; uv. of articles sold, 31c. Windham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro' West, Two indiv. 2; East, m. c. 16,25; coll. 5,82; Windham Co. Wet, Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr. Thompson, Cong. ch. m. c. Windoor Co. Vt. Aux. So. E. P. Nevins, Tr. Weathersfield, C. Jarvia, 500
m. c. 3d ch. 13,85; Yale college, do. 7,93; Church-st. ch. do. 13,83; Miss H. L. R. 2,32; a friend, 5; 93 91  New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent. Mulison, Gent. 5, 50 00  New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. (Of wh. fr. A. G. Phelps, for African miss. 1,000; J. L. Hale, 100;) 2,700 88  Norfolk Co. Mis. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dorchester, Village ch. 105 87  Roxbury, Eliot ch. gent. 65; la. 13; m. c. 18; 96 00  Walpole, Ortho. so. 30 00  Wrentham, Cong. so. 20; M. Everett, 107  vervich & Fic. Ct. Aux. So. D. L. Trumbull, Tr. Bozrahville, 56 00  Franklin, Gent. 5,34; la. 13,56; 18 90  Jewett city, Gent. 34,70; la. 18,80; m. c. 15; Lebanon, 1st so. gent. 39,88; la. 47, 77; m. c. 15,35; Goshen so. 75,39; 178 39  Ledyard, Lisbon, Hanover so. 9 10  Mohegan, 14 00  North Stonington, Cong. ch. and so.	rails, 3; Educibule, DENDAMIN CARTER and Mrs. Sally Carter, for cir. New Tes. in Madura and Oroomish, wh. and prev. dona. cons. them H. M. 100; J. Eddy 10; Freedom, 20; Geneva, 4,20; girls' miss. so. 80c.; Greenfield, G. Bugbee, 18,30; Hinckley, 8; Hudson, Wes. Res. coll. 9,33; Huron, 18,75; Miss E. Brewster, for sup. of a teacher near Tirupovanum, 5; Lower Sandusky, 25; Mantun, 5,75; Maumee city, 65,55; Painesville, 7; Perrysburg, 14,09; Peru, 7; Randolph, O. C. Dickinson, 8; Ravenns, s. s. class, 84c.; Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10; Sharon, C. M. Johnson, 10; S. Amherst, 4; Rev. J. Ells, 3; Talimadge, G. Wolcott, 6; R. Fenn, 10; C. Fenn, 5; Toledo, 36,88; Twinsburg, 2,87; T. Parmeloe, a thank of 2g, 10; Vienna, 2; av. of articles sold, 31c. Windham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro' West, Two indiv. 2; East, m. c. 16,25; coll. 5,82; Windham Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr. Thompson, Cong. ch. m. c. 17 Hongson, Cong. ch. m. c. 18 Hong Co. Vt. Aux. So. E. P. Nevins, Tr. Weathersfield, C. Jarvis, Fork Co. Me. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr. Fork Co. Me. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr. Fork Co. Me. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.
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Bath, O. Rev. S. D. Taylor, Bedford, Ms. Mrs. A. Simons, for John Web-	5 00	Wilder, for George G. Wilder, Ceylon, 20;)	225 00
ber, Ceylon,	20 00	Waterford, Pa. Rev. P. Chamberlain,	10 00
Bellport, N. Y. Cong. ch. m. c.	16 34	West Newton, Ms. A friend,	15 00
Bennington, N. H. 2d cong. ch. and so.	40 00	Winchester, Ill. Pres. ch. m. c. 8,30; s. s.	
Brighton, Ms. Evan. cong. ch. and so. wh.	240 40	2,25;	10 55
Combrie M. V. let cone co.	149 40	York, Pa. United m. c. 78,45; Lutheran	
Cambria, N. Y. 1st cong so. Castine, Me. Gent. 45,34; fem. miss. so.	21 00	cong. m. c. 45,17; int. 2,70; la. miss. so. 41,45; Rev. Dr. Cathcart, 30; indiv. in	
26,96;	72 30	pres. ch. 45;	242 77
Charlestown, Ms. Winthrop ch. and so.	555 00	***************************************	
Charlotteville, Va. Miss F. R. Shaw,	15 00	IN FOREIGN LANDS AND AT MISSIONARY STA	TIONS.
Chelmsford, Ms. C. J. White, Chelsea, Ms. Winnisimmet ch. and so.	2 00 30 50	Ahmednuggur and Seroor, in 1846,	
Cherry Tree, Pa. Ch.	10 00	m. c. Rs. 92, 7, 7, for girls' board- ing sch. 235; B. Hutt, 200; Gen. Tompkyns, 100; E. H. Townsend, 100; J. P. Larkin, 50; Captain	
Chester, O. 1st pres. ch. 46,84; m. c. 3,16;		ing sch. 235; B. Hutt, 200; Gen.	
youths' contrib. 7;	57 00	Tompkyns, 100; E. H. Townsend,	
Clapps, N. C. Indiv.	3 00	Ward, 50; Capt. Gibune, 11; Sat-	
Dawfuskie Island, S. C. J. Stoddard,	7 00	tooba Christian, dec'd. 9.12: T.	
Dugudine, Ill. Rev. J. Wood, E. Cambridge, Ms. Evan. ch. m. c.	7 00 5 00	tooba Christian, dec'd, 9,12; T. Graham, 5; Dr. Hockin, 5; Rs.	
E. Lincklaen, N. Y. Cong. ch.	6 00	858, 3, 7; 410 00	
E. Whiteland, Pa. 1st pres. ch.	26 00	Fort Gibson, m. c. 8 31	
Elgin, Ill. Cong. ch.	6 00	Park Hill, m. c. 9,06; A. N. Cham- berlain, 5; W. S. Butler, 5; 19 06-	497 97
Elyria, O. Pres. ch. Eris, Pa. 1st do.	17 00 62 00	Detrain, o, vv. as Dutier, o, 19 00-	-437 37
Essex. N. Y. a. a.	10 00	89	0,485 32
Friendship, N. Y. L. A. Hicok, wh. cons.		LEGACIES.	
LEWIS A. HICOK an H. M.	100 00	Reston Me Miss Fliesbath Hannard by I	
Gainesville, Ala. Pres. ch. Galena, Ill. 1st do. m. c.	120 00	Boston, Ms. Miss Elizabeth Hayward, by L. Shaw, Ex'r.	100 00
Galena, Ill. 1st do. m. c. Greenville, Ill. Pres. ch. m. c.	4 00	Shaw, Ex'r, Camden, Me. Ebenezer Stark, by J. Hodg-	100 00
Grenada, Miss. F. S. Ely,	10 00	man, Ex'r, Hadley, Ms. Miss Asenath S. Dickinson, by	100 00
Homer, N. V. Cong. ch. m. c.	30 00	Hadley, Ms. Miss Asenath S. Dickinson, by	000 00
Ithaca, N. Y. 1st pres. ch. 100; J. D. 5;	105 00	J. B. Porter, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 700;)  New York city, Mrs. Mary Davenport, by	300 00
Jamaica, V. Y. Pres. ch. 100; 3. D. 3; Jamaica, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c. Jonesboro', Ten. Pres. ch. juv. miss. so. 10;	13 53	A. Davenport,	100 00
m. c. 10, for a youth in Coylon,	20 00	Pike co. O. William Hampton, by N. K.	
Lisbon, Ill. Cong. ch.	11 90	Clough, (prev. rec'd, 300;) 375; less disc.	
Marshall, N. Y. Cong. ch.	17 00	Stockholm, N. Y. Wells Colton, by C. T.	374 32
Meadville, Pa. 1st pres. ch. 32,25; Zavan Sacket, dec'd 10;	42 25	Hulburd,	17 50
Mendon, Ill. s. s. for two chil. at Madura,	20 00	Thetford, Vt. Miss Ann Kingsbury, by E.	
Meredith Bridge, N. H. Cong. ch. and so. Minersville, Pa 1st pres. ch. wh. and prev.	80 00	White, Ex'r,	100 00
dona. cons. Rev. C. D. MARTIN of New		Waterlos, N. Y. A legacy, with int. fr. Jan. 7, 1836,	199 00
Derry, Pa. an H. M.	45 02	.,,	
Newark, N. J. 3d pres. ch. m. c. 32,03; a		8	1,290 82
bro. and sis. 1;	<b>33</b> 03	Amount of departions and leaveler askered	
Philadelphia, Pa. Fem. union miss. mite so. wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. Agnes P.		Amount of donations and legacies acknowled the preceding lists, \$21,776 14. Total from	agea in
HUBLBUTT and Miss ELIZABETH L. HILL,		1st to July 31st, \$209,365 21.	or all and
H. M. 113,91; la. so. for rup. of fem.			
boarding sch. at Wailuku, 50; Rev. D. Ma-		GENERAL PERMANENT FUND	
lin, to cons. Miss Many S. P. Hudson of		Danville, Pa. James Longhead, by A. Best,	
Penn Yan, N. Y. an H. M. 100; 11th pres. ch. m. c. 100; coll. 56,05;	419 96	Ex'r,	200 00
Pittsburg, Pa. 3d pres. ch. (of wh. fr. a		************	
friend, to cons. Mrs. ELIZABETH RIDDLE			
an H. M. 100; B. A. Fahnestack, to cons. Rev. George D. Wolff of Baltimore,		DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &c	
and Rev. S. M. SPARES of Pittsburg, H. M.			
100 ; L. R. Livingston, to cons. Rev. WIL-		A friend, a box of boots.	
LIAM GILBRAITH of Freeport, an H. M.		Boston, Ms. Books for library, fr. Rev. Dr Jenks,	20 00
50; John Bissell, to cons. Mrs. John Bis-	007 01	Campton, N. H. A box for Mr. Wheeler, Ojib	
SELL an H. M. 100;) 972,98; less disc. 5,97; Pottsville, Pa. 1st pres. ch. James C. Oli-		wa miss.	51 35
VER, wh. cons. him an H. M. 100; R. Ad-		Canton, O. Cloth fr. Mr. Van Gilder,	8 45
ams, 75; indiv. 18,50; s. s. 50;	243 50	Charleston, S. C. A box, fr. la. of Dr. Post' ch. for Mrs. Coan and ber sch. Hilo.	8
Reading, Pa. let pres. ch. m. c. 100; s. s.		Hudson, O. Boots and shoes fr. S. Tracy,	6 25
wh. and prev. dona. cons. HENRY P. RAI- GUEL an H. M. 75; W. Darling, wh. and		Nelson, O. Clothing fr. new. so.	8 00
prev. dona. cons. Thomas S. Darling an		Portland, Me. A box, fr. indiv. for Mr. Bond	
H. M. 40; W. Strong, 20; indiv. 23,87; a.		Kohala.	
s. No. 3. 50c.	259 37	~~~~~~	
Rhinebeck, N. Y. A friend, Riverhead, N. Y. Fem. cent so.	6 00	m. c.ll.	
Romes, Mich. Cong. ch. 10,50; chil. of mater.	15 50	The following articles are respectfully solicited Manufacturers and others.	ed from
авио. 3,45;	13 95		
Savannah, Ga. Male and fem. miss. so. in In-		Printing paper, writing paper, stationery	
dep. pres. ch. 175,28; juv. miss. so. in s. s.	105 00	shoes, hats, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases,	towels,
	195 93		domestic



			2100.
Windham Co. Pt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, T	r.	Oberlin, O. La. av. of silver tongs and gold	
Brattlebore' East, Gent. and la. wh.		ring,	5 53
CODS. ROV. A. HUNTINGTON CLAPP		Orland, Me. m. c.	19 65
an H. M. 196.81 · m. c. 93.71 · 150.55		Orient, N. Y. Cong. ch. m. c.	30 00
Brattlebere' West, Coll. 71,75; m.		Parishville, N. Y. Miss C. Rockwell, dec'd,	4 00
c. 32,02; C. Hayes, dec'd, 5; 109 37		Paterson, N. J. A lady,	10 00
Wilmington, A friend, 50		Plaistow, N. H. & Haverhill, Ms. United	
Windham, Gent. and in. 19 03	-979 42	cong so. m. c. and coll.	20 00
Windsor Co. Fl. Aux. So. E. P. Nevins, Tr.		Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Pres. ch. E. L.	2 00
Springfield, Cong. so. coll. and m. c. 60 00	1.41	Quincy, Ill. Pres. ch.	42 60
Woodstock, Cong. so. 68 00	-128 00	Savannah, Ga. A mem. of la. Chinese so. for	
York Co. Me. Conf. of Cha. Rev. G. W. Crest	ey, Tr.	a child in China, Schaghticoks, N. Y. Pres. cong. s. s. 19; a	25 00
Lebanon, Cong. ch. and so. 5 35		Schaghticoks, N. Y. Pres. cong. s. s. 19; a	
Limerick, do. do. m. c. 43 11		dec'd child of Mrs. E. S. 5; W. R. S. 3;	20 00
Saco, 1st par. benev. so. 75 00	-12346	Shrewsbury, N. J. Smithfield, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.	1.06
W		Smithfield, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.	25 00
Total from the above sources,	18,806 25	So. Prairieville, W. T. Cong. ch.	4 00
		Springville, N. Y. Young la. sew. cir.	1 25
VARIOUS COLLECTIONS AND DONA	TIONS.	Tompkins, N. Y. lat pres. ch.	25 00
		Vermontville, Mich. Cong. ch. and so.	17 00
Friends, for Miss M. S. Rice, Oroomiah,	40 00	Faialie, J. F. Free. ch. m. c.	6 25
Albany, N. Y. 4th pres. ch. to cons. Sylves-		W. Cambridge, Me. Mr. Horton's so. 63;	
TER HALE an H. M. 100; 3d do. 30; J. B.	***	JOHN FIELD, Jr. wh. cons. him an H. M.	100 00
Jermain, 10;	140 00	100;	163 00
Amsterdam Village, N. Y. s. s. of 9d pres.		W. Nuntmeal, Pa. Pres ch.	5 90
ch. for Chandier Bartlett and Maria	40.00	Wilmington, Ms. Coll. 31,45; m. e. 9,08; la.	00 45
Donchy, Coylon, Ann Arber, Mich. 1st pres. ch. m. c.	40 00	96,62; sew. cir. 13,30;	80 45
others Co. I. Clark pres. ch. m. c.	21 00	Wilmington, Del. A mem. of Hanover-st. ch.	20 00
Athens, Ga. L. Clark,	25 00	Woburn, Ms C. Richardson, 10; an indiv. 2;	15 00
Baltimere, Md. 5th pres. ch.	90 00	Wythe and Pulaski, Va. Gent. and la. miss.	80.00
Beafera, Ms. Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 16,11;		80.	35 00
Bedford, Ms. Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 16,11; fom. char. asso. 11; contrib. \$2,80; wh.	#F 65	York Mills, N. Y. Pres. ch. Mrs. Graves' s. s.	0.40
cons. Rev. OREN SIKES an H. M.	50 00	inf. class for Tes. for Nestorian chil.	2 09
Bolfast, Ms. N. ch.	75 00	11.00	
Beloit, W. T. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill,	10 00	IN CONSIGNATION AND AN MICHIGAN BY AND	71088
Bethicken, N. Y. Pres. ch. 57,75; J. Clem-		IN FOREIGN LANDS AND AT MISSIONARY STA	I to me.
ence, 10;	67 75		
Bloomington, Iowa, Cong. ch.	4 00	Wailuku, Sandw. Isl. Mins Maria Ogdon,	S3 00
Birmingham, Pa. Pres. s. s. miss. asro. for	00.00		
Sarak Hars, Ceylon,	20 00	\$10	,952 07
Braceville, O. G. Lyman,	1 00	LECACIES	
Brighton, Ms. A friend,	20 00	LEGACIES.	
Brunswick, N. J. R. Proudfit, for Dr. Scud-	* 00	Adams on Do John W McKee by Boy I C	
der,	1 00	Adams co. Pa. John W. McKee, by Rev. J. G.	405 00
Cambridge, Ms. Shepard ch. m. c. 46,53; a	40.50	Hamner, 500; less disc. 5;	495 00
friend, 9;	48 53	Canton, Ct Mrs. Amelia Everest, by Henry	400 88
Cantal Centre, N. J. Cong. ch. m. c.	16 00	Ely, Adm'r (prev. rec'd 2,99e,33.)	492 55
Canaan Centre, N. Y. Cong. ch. m. c. Canterbury, N. Y. Pres. ch. Chatham Village, N. J. La. for Hannah	38 00	Danville, Jown Miss Laura Gaylord, by Rev.	100 00
Cockers Conton 20 or of seld rise le		Reuben Gaylord, Ex'r, Falmouth, Ms. B. Dimmick, by Davis Hatch,	100 00
Cockrem, Ceylon, 20; av. of gold ring 1; pres. ch. 3,50;	94 50	Ex'r,	500 00
Chelses, Ms. Winnisimmet ch. m. c.	49 78	Hadley, Ms. Miss Asenath S. Dickinson, by	000 00
Cleveland, O. Mrs. M. A. B.	1 00	1 B Porter, Ex'r (prev. tee'd, 600 :)	100 00
Cohoes, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.	16 00	J. B. Porter, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 600;)  Ipswick, Ms. Mrs. Eunice Haskell, (prev.	
Culledensville, Ga. R. Holmes,	10 00	rec'd, 5,033,37;)	10 00
Danville, Ps. Miss R Ellsworth,	7 00	Montague, Ms. Joseph Root, by Abel Ban-	
Detroit, Mich. J. W. Tillman,	10 00	croft, Ex'r,	200 00
Dracut, Ms. J. B. Varnum,	20 00		
Dupage, Ill. Pres. ch.	10 00	/ 81	827 55
E. Cambridge, Ms. Evan, cong. ch. m. c.	9 00		,
E. Cambridge, Ms. Evan. cong. ch. m. c. Elmira, N. Y. 1st pres. ch. s. s. for Solomon	3 00		
Lewis Gillet and Mary Cleeves, Ceylon,	30 00	Amount of donations and legacies acknowled	dged in
Erie, Pa. Pres. ch. a. s. for Dr. Scudder, Ma-		the preceding lists, \$12,779 62. Total from	August
dras miss.	20 00	1st to June 30th, \$187,589 07.	
	5 00		
Farmington, Iowa, Cong. ch.			
Farmington, Iowa, Cong. ch.	13 50		
Farmington, Iowa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do.	13 50 45 00	DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &c.	
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gonantown, Md. J. S. Heacock,	13 50 45 00 10 00		
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gonantown, Md. J. S. Heacock,	45 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.	13 00
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Govanstown, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustawa, O. R. Wakofield,	45 00 10 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Haddam, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char.	13 00
Farmington, Issue, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Govanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanoner, N. J. 1st pres. ch.	45 00 10 00 3 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. Enst Haddam, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char. for Alleghauy, miss.	
Farmington, Issue, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Govanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanoner, N. J. 1st pres. ch.	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char. for Alleghany, miss. Greenwick, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf-	13 00
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Govanstown, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustawa, O. R. Wakofield,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss. Greenwich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantionple.	13 00
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gewanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanever, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char. for Alleghauy, miss. Greeawich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantinople. Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew.	13 00
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Geomastown, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustawas, O. R. Wakefield, Hanver, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hansers, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss.  Greenwich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir.	13 00
Farmington, Iewa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Geomastown, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustawas, O. R. Wakefield, Hanver, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hansers, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss. Greenwich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantinople. Springville. N. Y. A box, fr. young la. sew. cit. Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for	13 00 25 00
Farmington, Iewe, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanever, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Allegham, miss.  Greeawich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. Y. A box, fr. young la. sew. cit.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattarnugus miss.	13 00
Farmington, Issa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Georgastesen, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanover, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanover, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Rhaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. White,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss. Greeanich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople. Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir. Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Unitaringus miss. Ware. Ms. A box, fur Mrs. Dwight, Constan-	13 00 25 00
Farmington, Iewe, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Georastown, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustawas, O. R. Wakefield, Hanever, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. White, Lowella, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 0d	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Allegham, miss.  Greeawich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. Y. A box, fr. young la. sew. cit.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattarnugus miss.	13 00 25 00
Farmington, Isee, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustawas, O. R. Wakefield, Hanever, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rov. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. White, Lewville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, W. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c.	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss. Greeanich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople. Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir. Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Unitaringus miss. Ware. Ms. A box, fur Mrs. Dwight, Constan-	13 00 25 00
Farmington, Isva, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gewanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakefield, Hanover, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanover, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. White, Lowville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmer, for Mr.	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss. Greeanich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople. Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir. Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Unitaringus miss. Ware. Ms. A box, fur Mrs. Dwight, Constan-	13 00 25 00
Farmington, Ieves, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centres, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centres, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakefield, Hanever, P. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Biggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lewville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmor, for Mr. Powers, Trebisond.	45 00 10 00 3 00 9 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10 43 82 20 25 5 00	Barra. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss. Greeawich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantinople. Springvalle. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew. cit. Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for tattarnogus miss. Ware. Ms. A box, for Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.	13 00 25 00
Farmington, Ieves, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centres, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centres, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakefield, Hanever, P. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Biggs, Ithaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lewville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmor, for Mr. Powers, Trebisond.	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 95 00 10 00 26 Us 17 10 43 82 20 95 5 00 1 75	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss.  Greenwich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattarugus miss.  Ware. Ms. A box, for Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.	13 00 25 00 44 70
Farmington, Issa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. Ist do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gewastewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanover, N. J. Ist pres. ch. Hanover, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broosn, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. W. Hiss. Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lowville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Madden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmer, for Mr. Powors, Trebisond, Mile, N. Y. A friend, dec'd,	45 00 10 00 3 00 9 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10 43 82 20 25 5 00	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso. East Huddam, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char. for Alleghamy, miss. Greeanich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauf- fler, Constantinople. Springvalle. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew. cir. Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for tattarnogus miss. Ware. Ms. A box, fur Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.  The following articles are respectfully solicite	13 00 25 00 44 70
Farmington, Isva, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Glimanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Govanstown, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. F. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustaws, O. R. Wakefield, Hanover, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanover, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Biggs, Rhacs, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lewvilla, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmer, for Mr. Powers, Trebinond, Milsoukis, W. T. At friend, dec'd, Milsoukis, W. T. Ist cong. ch.	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 95 00 10 00 26 Us 17 10 43 82 20 95 5 00 1 75	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss.  Greenwich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattarugus miss.  Ware. Ms. A box, for Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.	13 00 25 00 44 70
Farmington, Issa, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. Ist do. Gilmanton Centre, N. H. Cong. ch. Gewastewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centre, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanover, N. J. Ist pres. ch. Hanover, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broosn, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. W. Hiss. Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lowville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Madden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmer, for Mr. Powors, Trebisond, Mile, N. Y. A friend, dec'd,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 17 10 43 82 20 25 5 00 1 75 52 66 5 00 1 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Allegham, miss.  Greeanich, Ms. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir.  Sullivan, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Unitarnugus miss.  Ware. Ms. A box, for Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.  The following articles are respectfully solicite.  Manufacturers and others.	13 00 25 00 44 70
Farmington, Ieves, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centres, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centres, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanever, P. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Rhaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lewville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Mucklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmer, for Mr. Powors, Trebisond, Milleaukis, W. T. 1st cong. ch. Mismaukis, W. T. 1st cong. ch. Menroevilla, O. Pres. ch. m. c. Numark, N. J. 3d pres. ch. a bro. and sister, Num Sysy, A friend,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10 43 82 20 25 5 00 1 755 52 66 5 00 25 00 25 00	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Allegham, M. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffer, Cunstantinople.  Springville. N. Y. A box, fr. young la. sew. cit.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattaraugus miss.  Ware. Ms. A box, fur Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.  The following articles are respectfully solicite.  Manufacturers and others.  Printing paper, writing paper, stationery,	13 00 25 00 44 70 d from slates,
Farmington, Ieves, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centres, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstevn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centres, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakefield, Hanever, N. J. 1st pres. ch. Hanever, Pa. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broosa, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Biggs, Ihaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lewvilla, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Macklesburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmor, for Mr. Powors, Trebisond, Milo, N. Y. A friend, dec'd, Milo, N. Y. A friend, dec'd, Milosaukie, W. T. 1st cong. ch. Macroevilla, O. Pres. ch. m. c.	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 17 10 43 82 20 25 5 00 1 75 52 66 5 00 1 00	Barre, Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Alleghamy, miss.  Greeamich, Ms. A key, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffler, Constantinople.  Springville. N. V. A box, fr. young la. sew, cir.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattarungus miss.  Ware. Ms. A box, for Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.  The following articles are respectfully solicite.  Manafacturers and others.  Printing paper, writing paper, stationery, shows, hats, blunkets, shoets, pillow-cases.	13 00 25 00 44 70 44 70 slates, towels,
Farmington, Ieves, Cong. ch. Franklin, N. Y. 1st do. Gilmanton Centres, N. H. Cong. ch. Gevanstewn, Md. J. S. Heacock, Guilford Centres, N. Y. Rev. J. Wynkoop, Gustavus, O. R. Wakofield, Hanever, P. Miss. so. for Rev. B. Schneider, Broom, Indianapolis, Ia. Mrs. M. Riggs, Rhaca, N. Y. Rev. S. Parker, Johns Island, S. C. Rev. Dr. Whito, Lewville, N. Y. Pres. ch. Madison, N. Y. do. 26,01; juv. miss. so. 17, 81; Malden, Ms. Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. Mucklenburg, N. Y. H. B. Palmer, for Mr. Powors, Trebisond, Milleaukis, W. T. 1st cong. ch. Mismaukis, W. T. 1st cong. ch. Menroevilla, O. Pres. ch. m. c. Numark, N. J. 3d pres. ch. a bro. and sister, Num Sysy, A friend,	45 00 10 00 3 00 2 00 19 00 45 00 25 00 10 00 25 00 17 10 43 82 20 25 5 00 1 755 52 66 5 00 25 00 25 00	Barre. Vt. A bundle fr. la. benev. asso.  East Huddom, Ct. A box, fr. circle of char, for Allegham, M. A keg, fr. la. for Mr. Schauffer, Cunstantinople.  Springville. N. Y. A box, fr. young la. sew. cit.  Sullivam, N. H. A box, fr. la. cir. of ind. for Cattaraugus miss.  Ware. Ms. A box, fur Mrs. Dwight, Constantinople.  The following articles are respectfully solicite.  Manufacturers and others.  Printing paper, writing paper, stationery,	13 00 25 00 44 70 44 70 slates, towels,